هكذا من الأصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 77-61 (25-16). Tomorrow stormy. Yesterday's temp. 81-56 (27-13). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 75-64 (24-18). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 73-53 (23-12). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Fair. Temp. 91-61 (33-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 85-70 (29-21). Yesterday's temp. 88-68 (29-20).

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 13 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax) .... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 1/6
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military $0.25
Israel ..... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 4 D.

No. 28,141 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1973 Established 1887

New French Warning

Dollar Again Falls On Europe Marts

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today a series of moderate anti-inflation measures and, as the dollar again fell to record lows in Europe, issued a stern warning about the monetary crisis.

Echoing President Georges Pompidou's statement yesterday that the monetary situation is deteriorating and that the world faces another "crisis," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said it would be "unrealistic" to expect progress at the international trade talks scheduled for this autumn as long as the monetary disorder continues.

The declining value of the dollar and the related disruptions on world currency exchanges hide the true competitiveness of national economies, the minister noted.

Keystone.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French finance minister, at press conference yesterday.

● U.S. puts export controls on 41 categories of agricultural commodities. Page 9.

The minister's remarks were made as the dollar, for the eighth consecutive day, declined to new lows on European currency exchanges.

In Frankfurt the U.S. currency hit a new low of 2.33 marks, down from 2.3725 at yesterday's close. In Zurich, it fell to 2.8075 Swiss francs from 2.8175 and in Amsterdam to 2.2554 guilders from 2.528 guilders yesterday. Against the French financial franc the dollar fell to 4.023 francs from 4.05, but in London the dollar strengthened fractionally.

Goal at IMF Meeting

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that France would seek a return to "fixed but adjustable" parities at the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20.

The French position on the trade talks appears to be a warning to the United States that it should take action to defend the dollar and restore confidence in it. Without such action, the "Nixon Round" of trade talks in Tokyo could be compromised.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's package of anti-inflation measures seeks principally to tighten credit and should have little impact on the international plane, at least in the near future.

The program, effective immediately, comprises the following elements:

● The discount rate at the Bank of France is raised one percentage point, to 8.5 percent, and reserve requirements on commercial banks' deposits are

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Associated Press.

STORM OVER BRITTANY—Rescue workers looking through debris in small French town of Saint-Brieuc on northern coast of Brittany after three-hour rainstorm left two dead and six injured Wednesday night. Damage was heavy as many streets and roads were covered by thick mud, blocking all traffic and damaging many homes. One woman was found drowned in her house, trapped by the rampaging waters.

Bhutto Hopes To Recognize Bangladesh

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 5 (WP).—Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is prepared to seek recognition for Bangladesh next week if the Pakistani Supreme Court removes all legal obstacles, Mr. Bhutto said today.

The court is considering the implications of granting the former East Pakistan, which broke away as a result of the December, 1971, Indo-Pakistani war, the status of a sovereign state. According to the Pakistani Constitution and the official government view here, Bangladesh is still part of Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto said he was hoping that the court would rule by Sunday, and, if it finds a constitutional way to extend recognition, Mr. Bhutto said he would propose this in a resolution before the National Assembly on Monday or Tuesday.

During a conversation with seven U.S. journalists, Mr. Bhutto also said that he hoped that the United States would help Pakistan rebuild its armed forces and regain military parity with India.

Hegemony Unacceptable

"We cannot accept India's hegemony and allow them to be the dominant power on the subcontinent," the president said.

The United States, he said, had a bilateral treaty obligation with Pakistan for military assistance as well as multilateral commitments under CENTO, and Mr. Bhutto expressed some bitterness at what he considered America's shabby treatment of a faithful ally in south Asia.

"Our treaty with the United States has not been abrogated," he said, "and now the United States is promising military aid even to some Arab countries and to others which have never been America's allies." He said Pakistan had not received substantial U.S. arms aid since 1965.

Military parity with India was necessary, Mr. Bhutto said, if the two countries were to settle their differences and coexist peacefully. "How can we have a settlement with India when we speak from a position of weakness?" he asked.

Not No. 1 Reason

He insisted that arms aid was not the principal reason for a state visit he will make to Washington this month.

"I want to further consolidate our relations with the United States and to try to increase collaboration in the political and economic fields," he said.

Despite his insistence that Pakistan's military strength must be rebuilt, Mr. Bhutto said he believed India and Pakistan could

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Constantine in London

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—King Constantine of Greece, who was deposed recently by the Athens military regime, and his Danish-born wife, Queen Anne-Marie, arrived in London today by air from Rome for a brief private visit.

Czech, Russian Are Finalists At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (IHT).—Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia and Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union won their semifinal matches yesterday in the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, setting the stage for the first all-European men's singles final in the 37-year history of the grass-court classic.

Kodes, the No. 2 seed, eliminated Briton Roger Taylor 8-9, 9-7, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5, in a 3 1/2-hour thriller that was interrupted by rain. Metreveli, the No. 4 seed, defeated American Alex Mayer, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, to become the first Soviet player ever to reach the Wimbledon finals.

Details on Page 13.

In Ellsberg Break-In Case

Nixon Aides' Indictments Sought

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (NYT).—District Attorney Joseph P. Busch said today that he would definitely seek indictments against former White House aides for conspiring to break into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"We will draw up formal charges," the Los Angeles County prosecutor said at a news conference. But he declined to identify which the grand jury would be asked to indict when it meets again on Sept. 4.

Sources indicated, however, that the main targets of the investigation are John D. Ehrlichman, formerly President Nixon's chief domestic adviser; Egil Krogh jr., once an assistant to Mr. Ehrlichman and director of a White House group called the "Plumbers," assigned to investigate security leaks; and David R. Young jr., a former aide to Henry A. Kissinger and also a member of the "Plumbers."

In Washington, Judge John J. Sirica of U.S. District Court today granted limited immunity from prosecution to Mr. Young so that the Senate Watergate committee can question him in public.

Mr. Busch made his comments after Mr. Krogh appeared before the grand jury this morning and declined to testify, pleading the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. Mr. Young also took the Fifth Amendment here last month.

'Subject of Investigation'

In an affidavit filed last May, Mr. Krogh admitted authorizing the break-in, which took place at the office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding on Sept. 3, 1971. But in a brief meeting with newsmen today Mr. Krogh said that he was now a "subject of investigation" and had been advised by his attorney to make no further comments.

The main reason for delaying the indictments is to allow the Senate Watergate committee to complete the current phase of its investigation, Mr. Busch said. The committee reconvenes next week and still has to hear testimony from former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman, once President Nixon's chief of staff, and Mr. Ehrlichman.

The committee had asked for the limited immunity for Mr. Young so he could be called to testify at the hearings.

The prosecutors here are also cooperating with Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor, and they do not want to rush into anything and possibly complicate Mr. Cox's own investigations.

In addition, the prosecutors here still must seek a court order transferring certain documents to Los Angeles that are now exhibits before the grand jury in Washington investigating the Watergate case.

The documents are said to be memoranda from Mr. Young to Mr. Ehrlichman, and reportedly indicate that Mr. Ehrlichman had "foreknowledge" of the break-in, according to sources.

According to Mr. Krogh's affidavit, Mr. Ehrlichman gave the Plumbers "general authorization to engage in covert activity" in their investigation of Mr. Ellsberg, who has admitted releasing the Pentagon papers to the news media. But when he appeared before the grand jury last month, Mr. Ehrlichman denied any "foreknowledge" of the break-in.

The case has been complicated by the testimony last week of John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, who said that Mr. Krogh had told him that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sihanouk Has 'No Intention' Of Meeting With Kissinger

PEKING, July 5 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of the Cambodian government in exile, said here today that he had no intention of meeting with Henry A. Kissinger when he comes to Peking.

"Absolutely not!" the prince told newsmen on his return from a trip abroad. "We will continue our armed struggle—there is no time for talk."

Mr. Kissinger is expected to visit Peking later this month or early in August for talks with Premier Chou En-lai of China.

Sources at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., said yesterday that Mr. Kissinger also was expected to confer with Prince Sihanouk, who was ousted as Cambodia's chief of state in March, 1970, in a move that eventually brought the Cambodians into the Indochina war.

He has since lived in Peking and has formed a government in exile known as the Royal Government of National Unity. U.S. officials view him as likely to play a role in any negotiations between the present Cambodian government of Lon Nol and the guerrillas fighting it.

Prince Sihanouk made his comments about the Kissinger visit to newsmen at the Peking airport on his return from an 11-nation tour of Africa and Eastern Europe.

"No Pax Americana," he shouted to the newsmen as he greeted diplomats and members of his exiled government.

"Now it is too late," he said. "It is useless to talk with Kissinger. I know what he is going to say—compromise and divide. We'll fight on until 1976 ... 1980 ... even 1984." These are U. S. presidential election years.

The prince added that he had invited Mr. Kissinger to meet with him on several occasions before, but "now it is too late. There will be no divided Cambodia."

He denied reports earlier this week that his envoys were negotiating in secret to end the fighting in Cambodia by Aug. 15, the deadline for a halt to U. S. bombing in support of the Lon Nol government forces.

In Washington, the State Department declined to comment on Prince Sihanouk's statements but noted that negotiations for a Cambodian settlement are in progress.

The Paris newspaper Le Figaro published in today's editions an interview with Prince Sihanouk in which the prince said any negotiations with the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh would lead to the partition of Cambodia. "Everyone knows that whenever the great powers partition a country it stays that way," he said.

Prince Sihanouk's rejection of talks with Lon Nol and with Mr. Kissinger seems to be a hardening of earlier stands taken by him or his government.

Sarin Chaak, the exiled government's foreign minister, said in an interview in Cairo in November, 1970, that Prince Sihanouk's regime was ready "at any time" to negotiate directly with the United States, but not with Lon Nol.

In January, 1971, Prince Sihanouk predicted in an interview with the Indian Express of New Delhi that forces loyal to him would be victorious in 1972 or 1973. But he added that he "would gladly accept" a peaceful solution before that time.

He has said on several occasions that he would not remain as Cambodia's head of state if the anti-Lon Nol forces there should win the war. His main aim, he says, is to see that the anti-government forces in Cambodia come out victorious.

Judge Bars Change in Derogatory Entry

U.K. Dictionary Upheld on Definition of Jew

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 5 (NYT).—Marcus Shloimovitz, a Manchester textile merchant, lost his four-year fight today to have the Oxford English Dictionary and other related dictionaries drop what he termed "derogatory, defamatory and wholly deplorable definitions" of the word "Jew."

High Court Justice Sir Reginald Goff told Mr. Shloimovitz that no personal damage or actionable offense was done to him by dictionary listings such as "Jew—to cheat or overreach in the way attributed to Jewish traders or usurers. Hence Jewing." (Oxford English Dictionary) or "Jew—a person of Hebrew race, an Israelite, applied to a grasping or extortionate usurer, or a trader who drives hard bargains and deals craftily" (Shorter Oxford Dictionary).

"It must, of course, be absolutely apparent to everybody—and I am happy to say this in open court," Sir Reginald said, "that there are many fine persons who are Jewish by birth or creed, persons of the utmost integrity, honesty, reputation, skill and ability."

Continuing his address which he hoped, he said, would help relieve Mr. Shloimovitz's feelings, the justice added:

"If there be Jews, and no doubt there are, who do not in fact measure up to that standard, there are many people not Jews who are just as bad or worse, and there are many non-Jews to whom these derogatory words could very properly be applied."

Subsidiary Definitions

In the dictionaries, which are published by Clarendon Press, the definitions complained of are subsidiary ones.

Mr. Shloimovitz argued that dictionaries reach thousands of people all over the world and should not perpetuate prejudice. "The defendants should have the decency to make it clear that the definitions are obsolete, archaic and past usage," he said.

"You have to show that you have a right in law to force them to do that," Sir Reginald interposed.

Christopher Clarke, the Clarendon Press lawyer, said it should not be understood that lexicographers approve of the usages that they report. It would be necessary for Mr. Shloimovitz, in seeking redress, to show that the offending words "referred to him or were capable of being understood by others as referring to him" he said.

"Even if the definitions could be said to refer to all Jews, it would only be the equivalent of saying that all lawyers are thieves," Mr. Clarke concluded.

Sir Reginald took the same view and dismissed the case. "I will now leave it to public opinion," said Mr. Shloimovitz outside the court.

Clarendon Press promised it would not collect the costs that the court awarded against Mr. Shloimovitz.

U.S., Britain Pressing Europe Talks to Act

Want Freer Exchange of Men, Ideas

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 5 (IHT).—Both U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home stressed the harshness with which history would judge the 35-nation European Security Conference if it did not come up with concrete acts.

Mr. Rogers, 21st in the order of speakers, spelled out a list of specific measures that the conference should take when the second phase opens in Geneva in September. Sir Alec, taking the toughest line of any speaker yet, said that if concrete improvements are not made, the negotiators should simply "disperse, acknowledging that the conference was premature."

In summarizing the conference after its third day, Western observers noted that the two worlds—East and West—confronting each other here remain worlds apart, with the key controversy over the freer movement of men and ideas.

Most of the Western nations, and notably Romania and Hungary from the Communist bloc, have put this high on their lists of musts. The Soviet view, enunciated by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at the opening session, holds for the status quo, "recognition of, and respect for, the existing territorial and political realities."

Begin From Scratch

Western officials were saying privately that, judging from the tenor of the conference so far, the negotiations would have to begin from scratch in Geneva. In other words, the compromises put together during seven months of Helsinki winter preliminary negotiations would be wiped away.

Several delegations submitted concrete proposals today in hopes that the Soviet Union could be persuaded in Geneva to negotiate on what Sir Alec called the "terms of life of ordinary people in Europe." The Danes presented a paper on measures to facilitate contacts among divided families in Europe. Mr. Rogers also cited practical steps that should be taken to make the conference a success.

Mr. Rogers said that any agreement on frontiers must not rule out "peaceful changes in frontiers." This was a reference to the West German insistence that the Russians not be allowed to freeze the two Germanys perpetually apart.

On military questions, Mr. Rogers stressed the importance of exchanges of military information on troop maneuvers between the two blocs and exchanges of military observers.

Mr. Rogers and Sir Alec both insisted that the key to success was in improvements in human contacts. It would be a "sad footnote in future history books," Mr. Rogers said, if the conference members failed to "lower the barriers to the freer flow of people, information and ideas ..."

Calls for Reuniting Families

Mr. Rogers, as well as the Danes, picked up the theme given yesterday by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. He said there should be concrete proposals for reuniting families

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers addressing European Security Conference yesterday in Helsinki.

Air France to Launch Service By Concorde in Spring, 1975

PARIS, July 5 (AP).—Air France plans to begin regular flights with the French-British supersonic airliner Concorde from Paris to New York, and perhaps Washington, in the late spring of 1975, the company's director general, Pierre D. Cot, said today.

Mr. Cot told a news conference the exact date of the inaugural flight would be coordinated with British Airways, the only other major international company which has bought the Concorde.

Air France president Georges Galichon said he was convinced the Concorde would fly at virtually full capacity as soon as it went into service. He said some companies are already asking for block bookings on scheduled transatlantic flights.

Mr. Cot said Concorde would be put into regular scheduled service from Paris to New York and Washington, Paris to Tokyo via Siberia, and Paris to Buenos Aires via Dakar and Rio de Janeiro. The exact dates for the inauguration of these services had not been fixed, he said, but the first, the North Atlantic run, was planned between Easter and early June, 1975.

Mr. Cot said some difficulties remained to be overcome with regard to Concorde's landing rights in the United States, but he felt confident that these would be overcome long before the supersonic plane entered regular service.

He said Concorde fares had not yet been fixed but were being studied in cooperation with British Airways and the governments concerned.

"It is our expectation that we will fly Concorde as a single-class aircraft with rates somewhere near present first-class fares," the director general said.

Mr. Cot stressed that Air France would not allow itself to be pushed into acquiring additional Concordes beyond the four already ordered until it has determined through experience that the plane is economically viable.

"This, of course, depends a great deal on whether the American companies will get around to buying Concorde and entering the competition on the difficult North Atlantic sector," he said.

Italian Premier Picking Ministers In New Coalition

ROME, July 5 (Reuters).—Italian Premier-designate Mariano Rumor today was choosing ministers for his four-party coalition cabinet following decisions by the Socialists and the Republicans to join the alliance.

He should be able to present President Giovanni Leone with a list of ministers on Saturday and give Italy its 35th government since the fall of Fascism.

The big breakthrough for Mr. Rumor came late last night when the Socialist party's Central Committee voted to join the government at the end of a seven-hour meeting.

The left wing of the party had merely wanted to support the government in parliament rather than take part in a center-left alliance with the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans. But its proposals were voted down by the rest of the party.

The National Council of the Republicans voted unanimously tonight to join the government because, it said in a communiqué, "it shared [Mr. Rumor's] asssessment of the grave financial situation."

By Firing High-Speed Electron Beam

Soviet Rocket Touched Off Aurora Borealis

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 5 (NYT).—A Soviet rocket, which rose more than 100 miles above the earth, injected a beam of electrons into the upper atmosphere to produce an artificial display of the northern lights, a well-known but little understood natural phenomenon.

The experiment, conducted a month ago and just disclosed, would appear to confirm a widely accepted theory that the luminous effect of the northern lights is produced by electrically charged particles such as electrons, ejected at high velocities from the sun.

The aurora borealis, as the effect is also known, is best visible at night in polar latitudes. The lights are most frequent and brightest during periods of intensive sunspot activity.

The creation of the artificial aurora was achieved by a Soviet meteorological rocket carrying a small particle accelerator that injected the electrons into space. More than 300 photographs of the display are reported to have been taken by Soviet ground stations, but none has been made public.

Similar Project

The artificial aurora experiments are in preparation for a similar project to be undertaken jointly by the Soviet Union and France from a French rocket base on Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean. The project is part of a program of Soviet-French space cooperation.

Details of the Soviet aurora experiment were disclosed by Vladimir V. Migulin, a radio physicist who is director of the Institute of Earth Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio-Wave Propagation. The institute, situated southwest of Moscow and known by its Russian initials as IZMIR, was the coordinating center for the aurora experiment.

According to the account given by Mr. Migulin to Tass, the Soviet news agency, the MR-12 Soviet meteorological rocket was launched during the night of May 29-30 from an unidentified base.

As described by the Soviet scientist, the small electron accelerator carried by the rocket began to eject the negatively charged particles after the rocket had reached an elevation of about 60 miles, beyond the denser layers of the atmosphere.

The electrons were injected downward along the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field. The injection continued for several minutes until the rocket reached an elevation of 110 miles.

Active Simulation

The experiment was described by Mr. Migulin as significant because it shifted research from the passive stage of recording natural phenomena to the active simulation of such events.

He said that by changing the conditions under which electrons were injected into space, scientists might gain a clear idea of the precise mechanism by which charged particles from the sun enter the atmosphere to produce the northern lights.

Israel Wants to Be Linked With N. Africa at Helsinki

HELSINKI, July 5 (IHT).—The Maltese proposal to admit North Africa into the European Security Conference resurfaced today when Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban informed the conference that if North Africa was going to get into European security affairs, then Israel wanted in, too.

Mr. Eban's request, communicated to the conference through the Israeli Embassy here, was not allowed to be circulated at a closed plenary session today. Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff refused a Dutch request to have the Eban message read.

Mr. Mintoff has been pressing the conference to allow Algeria and Tunisia to participate in the conference because, in his words, "the Mediterranean is crucial to European security." The Spanish have supported him.

Most of the ministers, however, believing that Mr. Mintoff was taking far too much of the conference's time and that 35 nations here is enough, have tried to keep the Mediterranean question out of the plenary session and to find a solution in a special working group. The Eban message brought it back into the main debate today.

Gromyko Opposed

During parliamentary maneuvering on the proposal, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said that the conference's time was being wasted and that both the Maltese and the Eban message should be discussed in the working group. The Danish chairman, however, refused to cut off the debate.

Mr. Mintoff asked the conference if it did not believe that the Mediterranean was vital to European security. Threatening to walk out of the conference—which is being run on consensus-approval lines—Mr. Mintoff said that if the ministers wanted to break up the conference "that is your business."

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel then rose to say that the problem was that Mr. Mintoff didn't want all Mediterranean countries to address the conference, "only certain Mediterranean countries." That was the reason for the Eban message, Mr. Scheel said.

Finally, Mr. Gromyko got back to his feet and demanded that the Dane break off the debate. "All you have to do is bang your gavel," he said.

Eventually the Dane did and the Mediterranean affair went back to the working group.

Bhutto Hopes To Recognize Bangladesh

(Continued from Page 1)

coexist peacefully. "I am quite hopeful," he said.

Referring to an impending high-level meeting between the two countries, he said he hoped it would take place this month, following his return from the United States.

Their most important outstanding issue, he said, is the fact that India is still holding 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war.

Apart from the recognition issue itself, the major difference Mr. Bhutto cited with Dacca is Bangladesh's insistence that Pakistan absorb 260,000 non-Bengali Moslems, the so-called Biharis. He said Pakistan was prepared to accept some Biharis, but not before an agreement on their number and a determination of their ethnic origins.

Pakistani recognition of its former eastern wing, or even approval for Mr. Bhutto to grant recognition when he sees fit, should precipitate a settlement of these other major differences.

The Supreme Court must decide whether recognition would be legal under Pakistan's present interim constitution.

Mr. Bhutto is scheduled to leave Pakistan on July 12. Before arriving in Washington on July 17 for a six-day state visit, he will met in Rome with Pakistan ambassadors from Europe and the Americas.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Stormy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair
BELGRADE	25	77	Stormy
BERLIN	29	84	Fair
BRUSSELS	27	81	Sunny
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	26	79	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	33	91	Sunny
DUBLIN	22	72	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	63	Foggy
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	31	88	Fair
GENEVA	27	81	Fair
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	23	73	Cloudy
LONDON	26	79	Fair
MADRID	27	81	Fair
MILAN	30	86	Sunny
MONTREAL	23	73	Sunny
MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
MUNICH	26	79	Fair
NEW YORK	24	76	Sunny
NICE	27	81	Fair
OSLO	25	77	Fair
PARIS	22	72	Showers
PRAGUE	28	82	Fair
ROME	30	86	Sunny
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	29	84	Fair
TEHRAN	35	95	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	30	86	Sunny
VENICE	28	82	Fair
VIENNA	26	79	Cloudy
WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	84	Sunny
ZURICH	27	81	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

Ballantine's
Imported from Scotland

Security Delegates Inject Humor At Helsinki on Highest Authority

HELSINKI, July 5 (IHT).—A little joke is floating around this city apropos a possible 35-nation summit meeting to wind up the security conference in a few months.

It seems that a few delegations were discussing the language to be used to invite 35 individual national leaders. Because of differing political systems, some delegations preferred to invite "chiefs of governments." Others preferred "chiefs of state," and still others "national leaders."

To end the debate, several delegations proposed to invite the various representatives' "highest authority."

The delegate from the Holy See vetoed the plan. He explained that, because of matters beyond his control, the "highest authority" would be unable to attend.

Concrete Acts Urged by U.S., Britain at Helsinki Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

separated by what Mr. Gromyko called on Tuesday "the visible boundary crossing Europe from north to south, dividing it into two social worlds."

Mr. Rogers also stressed the importance of freedom of travel, journalistic freedom, lowering of trade barriers and removal of obstacles to business development.

Thirteen nations were heard from today, ranging in size from the United States to San Marino, bringing the total number so far to 28.

In his address, Sir Alec said that in Geneva, Britain would propose a code for journalistic freedom. This would include:

- That newspapers of all countries circulate freely and without censorship.
- Linked television discussion programs on current events and foreign affairs.
- An international magazine available in all 35 countries giving "facts about our ways of life."

The statement by Sir Alec that the conference should halt if the Geneva phase does not lead to concrete improvements was stronger even than a similiar remark made by Mr. Scheel yesterday. But at least one major Western delegation member regarded the two statements as being made for internal West German and British consumption and said that it would be inconceivable to abandon the conference in midstream. There is simply too much support for this conference, the official said, especially from many of the smaller countries.

U.S. officials commented that Mr. Rogers had deleted remarks from his speech similar to those of Mr. Scheel and Sir Alec because the United States judged that the Russians by now had received the message.

The smaller aligned countries and neutrals were also making their voices heard here, although some of them have focused on their particular problems rather than the larger picture.

Spain, for one, emphasized its dispute over Gibraltar with Britain. Iceland emphasized its dispute over cod with Britain. Romania emphasized the importance of armed forces reductions and concentrations of foreign troops on the borders of other states. The Yugoslav delegation today also stressed the importance of armed forces reductions.

Finns Arrest 9

The Finnish police tonight arrested nine former citizens of the three Baltic states who had come here to protest what they call the Soviet occupation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

A spokesman for the group, J.K. Valiunas of Chicago, president of the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania, said they had been told by Finnish officials that they would be deported tomorrow. Police declined to say what charges had been placed against the eight men and one woman.

Qadhafi Ideas About Women Irk Feminists

CAIRO, July 5 (Reuters).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi told Egypt's women's liberation leaders today that a woman's place was the home because certain "biological defects" handicapped her professionally.

There were angry shouts of "These are not defects, Mr. President," from some of the 300 feminist leaders attending a conference, called to discuss women's status under the proposed merger between Libya and Egypt.

"In that case no one should complain if we ask pregnant women to parachute," the Libyan leader retorted.

He also said the idea of equality between men and women was imitation of the West and would lead to the dissolution of the family as it did in Western societies.

The conference, which lasted nearly four hours, was also attended by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and the two presidents' wives who did not take part in the lively discussions.

Women in Egypt, emancipated 20 years ago, are worried about their future under the merger, which Col. Qadhafi insists must be governed by Islamic laws. Today's remarks by the Libyan president seemed to have increased the women's concern.

Today's encounter was the last in a series of meetings the Libyan leader has been holding with various Egyptian organizations on the issue of the merger, which is scheduled for Sept. 1, after nationwide plebiscites in the two countries.

In earlier meetings with Egyptian political, legislative and judicial bodies, Col. Qadhafi rejected all proposals for a loose association prior to merger.

He has threatened that short of a complete merger he would resign and stay home.

At today's conference Col. Qadhafi told a questioner that societies that had given men and women equal rights were "inhuman."

"What is now happening in the West and in some Communist countries is simply that women are no longer women," he said.

Extortion Notes To Solzhenitsyn, Dissident Reports

NEW YORK, July 5 (WP).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel Prize-winning novelist, has received two letters threatening him with "very, very terrible" consequences if he does not pay $100,000 to anonymous extortionists, according to dissident sources in Moscow.

The first letter demanded that he leave the money in a certain place in the central telegraph office in Moscow, the sources told Alexander Yesesin-Volpin, a recent emigré from the Soviet Union, in a transatlantic telephone conversation.

The second letter said, in effect, "You did not take our first letter seriously. That was a mistake. If you do not give us the money by July 9, it will be very, very terrible to think of what might happen to you."

Extortion and blackmail are unusual but not unprecedented in the Soviet Union. The demand for payment in dollars rather than rubles was equally unusual.

Hannover Airport Open

BONN, July 5 (Reuters).—Hannover airport, closed Tuesday because of a slowdown by air traffic controllers, was reopened for limited operations today when 12 of 35 controllers returned to work, the Federal Transport Ministry said.

UN Ex-Aides Attack Dollar-Pension Link

GENEVA, July 5 (AP).—Retired UN officials, complaining that the dollar devaluations have driven them into poverty, staged a peaceful demonstration at UN headquarters here today following a speech by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

A letter to Mr. Waldheim, read by a spokesman for the pensioners, said they were swept by "despair and anger" at seeing their retirement pay cut by more than 30 percent. The retirement pay scale is pegged to dollars, which have generally depreciated in value on the world currency markets. Retirement pay levels are between 300 to 800 Swiss francs a month (about $105 to $285).

Bal à Versailles.

Parfumeur, Paris

Indictments Sought for Nixon Aides

By Prosecutor In Ellsberg Case

(Continued from Page 1)

the orders for the break-in had come "right out of the Oval Office" of President Nixon.

In his affidavit, Mr. Krogh said that the President had "personally instructed" him to "move ahead with the greatest urgency," in investigating security leaks, but he did not connect the President directly with the break-in.

Mr. Busch said he was not considering calling Mr. Dean before the grand jury, because Mr. Dean's testimony would be only hearsay as it regarded the President.

Watergate 'Status Report'

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—CBS News reported last night that a "status report" written by the original Watergate prosecutors recommends the indictment of four former top administration officials on charges of obstructing justice in the scandal.

Quoting unidentified Justice Department sources, CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr said the report sent to Mr. Cox, recommends the indictment of Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean.

Today, Mr. Cox said in a statement that since the grand jury probe "is not nearly complete . . . it would be grossly premature for us or anyone else to reach even tentative conclusions as to who should or should not be prosecuted."

He threatened to dismiss any staff member who publicly discusses investigators' thinking about possible indictments, which he termed an "irresponsible and unprofessional" practice.

The "status report" also recommends that several other persons be allowed to plead guilty to reduced charges in return for cooperation, CBS said. Those persons, CBS reported, are believed to include former FBI Acting Director L. Patrick Gray 3d and former [Haldeman] aide Gordon Strachan."

The network also reported that Herbert W. Kalmbach, who until May was President Nixon's personal lawyer, will be granted complete immunity in exchange for his testimony. Mr. Kalmbach, according to testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, raised the money later allegedly used to buy the silence of the original Watergate defendants.

The report was written by principal assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert and assistant U. S. Attorneys Seymour Glanzer and Donald E. Campbell before they stepped out of the Watergate case last week. It is not binding on Mr. Cox, who has said he will review all aspects of the case before making any decision. The report, according to CBS, describes the investigation as 85 percent complete.

According to CBS, the evidence against Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dean, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman is described by the Justice Department sources as "documentary as well as verbal."

In testimony last week before the Senate Watergate committee, Mr. Dean testified that he held a series of meetings with Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Mitchell to discuss the payment of money to the Watergate defendants.

In another development, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson has ordered the three original Watergate prosecutors to cancel their scheduled appearance on a nationally televised news program on Sunday.

Shortly after they withdrew from the Watergate case, the three had accepted an invitation to answer newsmen's questions on "Face the Nation" (CBS).

Justice Department sources said that the prosecutors had been "anxious to protect themselves" against allegations that they had not adequately pursued Nixon administration officials during their original investigation of the scandal.

This now is completely in the hands of special prosecutor Cox.

United Press International.

SOLDIER BOY—Cambodian youth, serving with government troops, carrying a machine gun near Phnom Penh.

To Expand Territorial Control

Saigon Is Settling Thousands Of Refugees in No-Man's-Land

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, July 5 (NYT).—The Saigon government is greatly expanding its territorial control by moving tens of thousands of refugees into vast stretches of no-man's-land where the Viet Cong have roamed freely for years.

The government does not believe it is exposing the refugees to excessive danger and most American officials agree, adding, however, that in some cases the margin of safety is thin.

Until this spring, efforts to resettle the more than 600,000 refugees created by the North Vietnamese offensive last year had foundered.

But with the political struggle taking shape, President Nguyen Van Thieu has dramatically accelerated the project, apparently in an effort to lay definite claim to as much territory as possible before clear lines of control are drawn.

In this month alone, the government expects to resettle more than 160,000 persons—30,000 more than during the entire first half of the year. By December, there are supposed to be no more refugee camps.

American officials are solidly behind the resettlement program. But they believe the government's deadline is unrealistic and they are afraid that hastily set up communities will eventually run into trouble. In fact, some already have.

The government has earmarked 750,000 acres in 15 provinces for resettlement of about 300,000 persons who originally lived in territory captured by the Communists last year and never retaken.

250,000 Acres

The rest of the refugees are supposed to move back to their old villages or at least near the old villages, depending on how well government troops have done in driving out the Communists. These people will be reclaiming for the government nearly 250,000 acres.

In addition, the government is encouraging veterans and other individuals to farm a million acres more in the Mekong Delta and the Central Highlands, which years ago were abandoned to the Viet Cong. As an incentive, the government offers title to up to about 7 1/2 acres and the equivalent of $80, more than most peasants earn in several months.

The Communists, for their part, have been industriously inching refugees into no-man's-land as well. They reportedly have settled several thousand refugees from Cambodia and North Vietnam inside the western border of South Vietnam and have been seen building roads heading toward government positions and repairing airfields.

Both sides have perennially claimed to control the pockets of no-man's-land, which are found throughout South Vietnam. But neither has ever maintained a permanent presence there.

Areas of Control

The preponderance of the fighting since the cease-fire began in January has been a result of the two armies' maneuvering to consolidate their areas of control. For the most part, the government and the Viet Cong have resettled refugees in isolated areas in which their opponents have shown little interest. There are some exceptions, however, such as in Kontum Province in the Central Highlands and Quang Tri in the far north, where government and Communist refugees have been moved to within sight of one another and there has been some visiting and trading.

While the political ramifications of Saigon's resettlement and farming projects are obvious, South Vietnamese and American officials prefer to emphasize the economic and humanitarian aspects.

They said the government wants to shed the $2-million-a-month burden of operating the squalid refugee camps and wants to enable the people to become self-sufficient and self-confident again.

No one mentions how earlier this year the government was seriously thinking of ways to keep the refugees in the camps for an extended period rather than risk having them return to their homes in Communist-held territory.

Saigon Charges 4 Labor Leaders Are Communists

SAIGON, July 5 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government today accused four prominent labor leaders—one of whom died in prison—of being Communist agents and said the remaining three would stand trial soon.

Government spokesman Bui Bao Truc said Pham Van Hi, 55, former chairman of the private bank workers union, committed suicide in prison two months ago.

Mr. Truc said Mr. Hi had been a Communist agent for 25 years.

He said Mr. Hi committed suicide because "he got orders to commit suicide to keep all the secrets." Some Vietnamese sources said that Mr. Hi had been tortured to death.

The government spokesman identified the other jailed leaders as Nguyen Thua Nghiep, chairman of the petroleum and chemical factories workers union; Dang Tan Si, chairman of the private bank workers union who had succeeded Mr. Hi when he was ousted last January; and Hoang Xuan Dong, secretary-general of the railroad workers.

Mr. Truc said the three leaders "will be tried a few days from now and we will have full details."

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U.S. Pilot Balks At Bomb Mission Over Cambodian

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—A U.S. Air Force pilot assigned in Thailand faces a possible court-martial for refusing to fly a B-52 combat mission over Cambodia, the Pentagon confirmed yesterday.

Capt. Donald Dawson, 26, of Danbury, Conn., has been charged with refusal to obey an order and is under investigation on other charges, a spokesman said.

Capt. Dawson is officially based at Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts, and has been temporarily assigned to the Utapao Air Force Base in Thailand, headquarters for many American bomber flights in Southeast Asia.

As a result of a compromise worked out last week between Congress and the White House, the military is authorized to continue bombing Cambodia until Aug. 15, while efforts continue to negotiate a cease-fire with Communist forces there.

The Pentagon spokesman declined to give further details of the Dawson case. He said only that the Air Force captain "failed to obey an order to fly a combat mission." It was not clear when Capt. Dawson had refused or whether other pilots had joined him in his resistance.

Cambodians, U.S. Planes Battle Rebels

Attempt to Reopen Newly Cut Road

PHNOM PENH, July 5 (AP).—U.S. planes and Cambodia infantrymen today attacked in surgents who cut Phnom Penh highway to the sea again. Fighting was reported on all sides o the capital.

Field reports said more tha a battalion of rebels was sti holding a stretch of Highway 4 the village of Prey Phdau, miles west of Phnom Penh. Tw battalions of government infa trymen counterattacked behin U.S. aerial strafing and gain control of the village mark place. But rebel units still we holding the district headquarte

Much of the village was d stroyed by intensive bombing an shelling, and hundreds of refu gees were fleeing from the are

American fighter-bombers h the insurgents around the clock while B-52 bombers pounde areas where rebel supply column and troops were making the way north through the jungl of the Srang Mountains towar the road.

Cut and Reopened

The road to Kompong So has been repeatedly cut and r opened. It is the route ov which Phnom Penh receiv much of its rice and other sup plies. Only one major road no is open to the capital, Highway to the northwestern rice pro ince of Battambang. It has onl been open since Monday an probably will be cut again soo

Other heavy fighting was r ported north, south and east Phnom Penh.

The closest engagement to th city was five miles to the ea at Preah Prasap, a village on th other side of the Mekong Rive

On Highway 6, at the villag of Chilea, 27 miles north Phnom Penh, insurgents we said to be surrounding a govern ment outpost in a bid to exten their control of the highwa which leads to the isolated pr vincial capital of Kompon Cham.

Red Areas Raided

In Saigon, the Viet Cong a cused South Vietnamese forces carrying out bombing and artille attacks and infantry assaults c Communist areas west of Ko tum, in the Central Highland

The Communist regional hea quarters in the highlands said th government is massing a divisio size force with tanks in th region. If it launches a majo operation, the Viet Cong will re taliate with a major counter assault, the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Saigon militar command reported that fightin dropped to its lowest level of th five-month cease-fire.

A communiqué listed 51 allege violations of the cease-fire by th Communist side during the 2 hour period ending at dawn. Th previous low had been 54 th day before.

Compromise Accord

In another incident, officials the International Commission Control and Supervision said t day that agreement is near a compromise formula to recov two Canadian officers missing f a week in a Viet Cong-controll rubber plantation east of Saig

Under terms of the compromi an official commission "sear party" would be allowed in Communist territory to retrie the men.

The two officers, Capt. I Patten, 28, and Capt. Fietch Thomson, 27, were known for th aggressive efforts to monitor t cease-fire.

The Viet Cong have repeate denied knowing the whereabou of the two men and have d claimed any responsibility : their fate. According to co mission sources, the comprom formula would avoid hurting t Communists' sensitivity on t issue by allowing the search pa to "find" the Canadians withc charging that they had been Viet Cong custody.

Phantom Troops' Pay

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP) The General Accounting Off estimates Cambodian field co manders pocketed $750,000 to $ million in pay for troops th didn't exist last January.

The estimates on the Ca bodian "phantom-troop" probl were released this week by R Michael J. Harrington, D., Ma who requested the GAO inqui

Corrective measures to halt u commanders' pocketing of pay nonexistent troops seem impr sive, the GAO said, but "they ha not eliminated the problem."

The GAO said it based figures on a U.S. official's timate that 10 to 15 percent— 200 to 42,300—of the 282,000 Ca bodian troops for whom pay w distributed in January did exist.

Israeli Doctors End Monthlong Strike

TEL AVIV, July 5 (UPI) Six thousand doctors ended monthlong strike against t nation's private health insura plans today and returned work with more pay and promi of faster promotions.

The strike was indicative the growing labor discontent Israel, where the cost of livi has risen nearly 30 percent the last 18 months.

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Agency Chief In U.S. Admits Mail Control

FPC Head Denies Curbing Staff Access

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—Congressional mail addressed to key staff members of the Federal Power Commission is opened by aides to commission chairman John N. Nassikas "when there is no indication that the contents of the envelope are personal or confidential," he has acknowledged.

"I have required that all incoming congressional correspondence be routed through my office where it is promptly sent on to the appropriate addressee," Mr. Nassikas said yesterday in a letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.

He told Sen. Jackson that he has a different policy for the Office of Economics, where there has been open opposition to decontrol of prices of new natural gas intended for interstate customers, as advocated by President Nixon, and to a recent FPC decision giving three producers a 73 percent price increase.

Lone Dissenter

Mr. Nassikas, the dissenter in the 2-to-1 price-increase decision, said: "As to the Office of Economics, my policy has been to refer congressional inquiries unopened to the addressee. Inadvertently, some correspondence addressed to an economist has been opened by my stenographic staff but not read."

Sen. Jackson inquired about Mr. Nassikas's mail policies in a letter last Friday. He wrote as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. Its staff is inquiring into the authenticity of the claimed shortage of natural gas reserves, which is the basis for the President's appeal to Congress for decontrol and for such administrative actions as the 73 percent price increase.

The Jackson letter dealt mainly with "a very disturbing matter": the restrictions, which he said, had been placed by Mr. Nassikas on the access of congressional committees to the expertise of selected FPC staff members.

Sen. Jackson's protest developed from a telephoned request by Interior Committee counsel William van Ness to David S. Schwartz, assistant chief of the Office of Economics, to meet with the committee staff to review a report it was preparing on the natural gas situation.

The senator said Mr. Schwartz told Mr. van Ness that any contact between FPC staff members and members of committees of Congress would have to be reported to Mr. Nassikas's office and that the chairman would have to clear any meetings or discussions.

Entirely Proper

Sen. Jackson conceded that it may be "entirely proper" for the commission chairman to be fully informed and to maintain a veto over contacts with FPC staff members.

However, he charged, the FPC has implemented such a policy "in a discriminatory manner for the purpose of monitoring the views of those staff members whose views on factual, legislative and policy matters differ from your views or the views of the commission as a whole."

Mr. Nassikas, in reply, said he asked that the request for Mr. Schwartz's services be made "officially" and publicly to make it clear that the participation of "an economist with divergent views from the policies of this commission" could not be misconstrued to constitute commission or staff participation.

Mr. Nassikas said that no restrictions have been placed on the access of congressional committees to the expertise" of any FPC staff members. Neither has he ever vetoed any request by a congressional committee for aid from the FPC staff, the FPC chairman said.

United Press International.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—Alabama Gov. George Wallace (left) and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts during July 4th "Spirit of America" celebration in Decatur, Ala. Sen. Kennedy spoke and Gov. Wallace received a patriotism award.

Army's New Tank Proposal Not Much Cheaper, Foe Says

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—The Army, after going back to the drawing board, has come up with plans for a new tank that could cost almost as much as a tank that Congress canceled in 1971 because it was too expensive.

At this point it appears that Congress will permit the Army to proceed with pre-production development of the $1-million tank, but not without some objections from Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., the military's gadfly on the House Armed Services Committee, who describes the price of the new tank as "outrageous."

The reaction of Army officials in charge of the program was that the price was "reasonable" when one considers the capabilities of the 58-ton tank and how much other nations, such as West Germany, Britain and Sweden, are paying for comparable tanks.

In principle, the new tank is supposed to be a cheaper, less complex model of the main battle tank that after nearly a decade of development, first jointly with West Germany and then by the U.S. Army alone, was canceled in 1971 at the insistence of the House Appropriations Committee.

'Too Expensive'

At the time, this committee, normally not one to question weapons programs advocated by the military, complained that the main battle tank was "unnecessarily complex, excessively sophisticated and too expensive." Noting that the tank would cost nearly $1 million for each one, the committee said it was "firmly convinced that no tank is worth that much money."

Using figures supplied somewhat reluctantly by the Army after three months of prodding by his office, Mr. Aspin sought to demonstrate yesterday that the new tank would cost nearly as much as the abandoned main battle tank. Thus, according to Mr. Aspin, when all costs, such as research and development, are included, the new tank would cost $922,000 apiece, compared with the $942,000 price estimated for the main battle tank.

By the time the Army actually starts building the tank late in this decade, "I am sure that additional inflation will drive the price tag well over a million dollars," Mr. Aspin said.

The response of Army officials was that Mr. Aspin failed to crank in the inflation factor in making his cost comparisons. Thus, they contended that the $942,000 figure was the estimated 1972 cost for the main battle tank but with inflation the price tag for producing the tank would now probably be closer to $1.3 million. As for the $922,000 price estimate for the new tank, that includes $208,000 in expected inflation of costs.

Figure Not Contested

By Army calculations, therefore, the new tank is significantly cheaper. But Army officials did not contest Mr. Aspin's basic contention that the new tank would cost nearly $1 million.

Noting that the Army has been procuring the M-60 tank for less than $600,000, Mr. Aspin said, "I am sure that the Army's new tank is not twice as good as what we have today."

"Apparently the Pentagon is unable to design a new weapons system for a reasonable cost," he remarked.

In their own defense, the Army program managers explained that they have tried to hold down costs by simplifying the tank, such as by removing a complex missile system. They also have introduced what they describe as a new concept of "cost discipline" by specifying to the contractors that the basic cost of producing the tank should not exceed $507,000—in 1972 dollars.

The Army last week awarded a $68-million contract to Chrysler Corp. and an $87-million one to General Motors Corp. to develop competitive prototypes of the new tank over the next three years. The winner would be awarded a contract for a four-year engineering development of the tank, after which the Army could make a production decision.

1st Japanese-Owned Hotel in N.Y. To Serve Rising Tide of Travelers

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—The first Japanese-owned hotel in New York City will open next Wednesday, aimed at the steadily increasing numbers of Japanese businessmen, art buyers and tourists who are making a growing impact on the American travel market.

The Kitano Hotel is already booked at 75 percent occupancy through September, almost entirely with Japanese travelers who made advance arrangements in Japan.

The hotel's 124 guest rooms, all with kitchenettes, will be furnished in Western style.

The Kitano Arms Co. bought the former Murray Hotel last year and has spent $500,000 in renovation. The company is a subsidiary of the Kitano Construction Co. Ltd., one of Japan's major builders, which built Japan's exhibit at the 1964 World's Fair here. The hotel, bought for $1.57 million, is the company's first American property, but Tsuguto Kitano, the 48-year-old president of the company, is reportedly interested in acquiring other real estate in New York.

There will be two Japanese restaurants and a private tea-ceremony room.

According to the Japanese Consulate, there are about 18,000 Japanese businessmen and their dependents in New York, employed by about 400 branches or representative offices of Japanese companies here.

Last year, 417,048 Japanese, more than from any other country, visited the United States and the U.S. Travel Service expects the number to increase this year to 580,000.

There is believed to be only one other Japanese-owned hotel in the mainland United States, the six-year-old Miyako in San Francisco, owned by the Kintetsu Corp.

Free-Spending U.S. Tourist Vanishes as Dollar Drops

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—The continuing decline of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies is making American tourists in Europe much more cautious in their spending, according to European tourist officials.

But in most countries, the number of Americans arriving on vacation does not appear to be affected, although statistics in many places are not yet available.

A survey showed that only in Sweden and Portugal had any decrease in the number of American tourists so far been noted.

A travel agent representing the American Express in Stockholm said: "The unstable position of the dollar has annoyed a lot of our customers. Fewer Americans are coming this season and we find we don't handle anywhere like as much mail for Americans as we did last year."

In Lisbon, a Tourist Department spokesman said that, during the first four months of this year, the number of visiting Americans had declined to 78,520 compared with 82,806 during the same period of 1972.

This decline contrasted with an increase of 8.4 percent in the total number of tourists visiting Portugal.

U.K., Italy Expect More

Britain and Italy, however, whose currencies have been declining in parallel with the dollar, were expecting more American tourists this year.

An observation common to nearly all Western European countries is that American tourists are spending less.

In Paris, they are complaining vociferously about high prices.

In Geneva, Swiss tourist officials say that even wealthy American visitors are seeking fixed-price hotel rooms rather than just booking a room without asking the cost.

In The Hague, the Dutch National Tourist Office said:

"Americans are just spending less and seeking cheaper accommodation, but our experience is that this has not affected their numbers."

In West Germany, where the mark was revalued last week by 5.5 percent, experts predict that top-class hotels are likely to suffer most from the dollar's decline.

A room in a luxury hotel that cost an American about $10 a night 10 years ago now costs him more than $45.

2 French Ships Collide

BREST, France, July 5 (AP).—Two French destroyer escorts collided during exercises in the Atlantic, injuring five sailors, naval authorities reported today. Neither ship suffered damage "that would endanger security," a communiqué said.

Ex-Congressman Indicted in Fraud

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Former Republican Congressman J. Irving Whalley of Pennsylvania was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of mail fraud and obstruction of justice.

An indictment handed down in the U.S. District Court charged that Mr. Whalley devised a scheme beginning in 1963 and continuing until 1973 in which 17 of his congressional staff members were required to kick back portions of their salary to him.

Mr. Whalley served in the House from 1960 to 1972. He did not run last year.

According to the indictment, the funds were then used to pay the salaries of certain of Mr. Whalley's relatives, who were prohibited by law from being placed on the congressional payroll and to defray the costs of Mr. Whalley's congressional and business enterprises.

U.S. Reports Progress in Test Detection

GENEVA, July 5 (UPI).—The United States said today it has made significant progress in the long-range detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions.

U.S. negotiator Joseph Martin Jr. told the 25-nation Disarmament Conference that this ability also will be further improved through new seismological installations.

At the same time, Mr. Martin warned, there is still some way to go until the technique is far enough advanced to permit ironclad verification of any underground test ban. The Soviet Union has always argued that such verification is possible through national means of detection and without the on-site inspections demanded by the United States.

"We have reported significant progress in our understanding of seismic detection and identification capabilities," Mr. Martin said in presenting a working paper to the conference today.

"Several studies are under way which should help us in examining the utility of seismic verification networks and our new installations should provide us with augmented capabilities and improved insights into the potential capabilities of such networks," he said.

Risk of Detection

Most of the other participants at the disarmament talks, including America's allies, have long argued that seismic-detection techniques are now sufficiently advanced to permit a comprehensive nuclear test ban without on-site inspections. The risk of detection is too great to make cheating worthwhile, they have stated.

Without going into details, Mr. Martin said "a promising new technique" has been devised to make use of the two kinds of waves created by both underground explosions and earthquakes to determine their depth—nuclear tests are feasible only at a certain distance below the earth's surface.

However, Mr. Martin said, there remains the problem of possible "deliberate evasion possibilities."

The United States plans to install 15 to 20 seismic research observatories in areas where background seismic noise will be as low as can be achieved, Mr. Martin said, and these stations together with the present worldwide seismic network "should increase our ability to measure surface waves by a substantial amount."

European Parliament Votes Call for Nuclear Disarming

STRASBOURG, July 5 (Reuters).—The Common Market's Parliament today called for general nuclear disarmament throughout the world.

In a brief debate, the Parliament unanimously accepted a resolution carefully worded not to mention France—which plans to hold nuclear tests in the South Pacific—that they disapprove of nuclear testing "anywhere in the world, regardless of the states responsible."

Even French Gaullist members voted to accept the resolution after their leader, Yvon Bourges, said it expressed only general disapproval of nuclear testing and did not attempt to interfere with the sovereign right of a member state to prepare its defenses.

However, British independent Dick Taverne, who yesterday failed to get the assembly to hold an emergency debate on the French tests, said world opinion would realize that France was included in the resolution's general disapproval of all testing.

Today's resolution called on the Council of Ministers to advise all member states to take necessary steps to get world acceptance of nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Taverne's resolution yesterday called on the council to advise the French government to respect a recent ruling of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, ordering France to refrain from any atmospheric tests.

France has refused to recognize the court's competence in dealing in matters concerning its national defense.

The assembly refused to discuss Mr. Taverne's resolution under its emergency debate procedures but sent it to committees for consideration. It emerged today in its broadened and changed form.

Protest Ship Sails On

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 5 (Reuters).—New Zealand today ordered its nuclear protest frigate Otago into the 120-mile danger zone around Mururoa Atoll, where France is expected to carry out a nuclear test in the near future.

Prime Minister Norman Kirk said the decision to send the 2,400-ton warship into the test area was made after a letter from President Georges Pompidou of France indicated a "firm intention to go ahead with the tests."

But, in a statement here, Mr. Kirk said the ship would not enter French territorial waters.

The Otago is just over 400 miles from the Pacific atoll and has been steaming at 10 knots toward the test zone since Tuesday. It is expected to increase speed now that orders to enter the test area have been received.

AP.

Glenn W. Turner

Promoter Freed In W. Germany To Return to U.S.

FRANKFURT, July 5 (AP).—Freed from two weeks in a West German jail, American promoter Glenn W. Turner said today he is returning to the United States confident of winning his legal battles with the U.S. government.

"I still love America even though I'm at war with them," Mr. Turner said.

He talked to newsmen while awaiting a flight to Washington where, he said, he expected to be picked up by federal marshals in connection with mail fraud charges. He said he would post bond and continue to Florida.

He was let out of jail last night and spent the night in a hotel near Frankfurt airport after British authorities withdrew an extradition request. He was under investigation in England on suspicion of fraud.

Mr. Turner, along with criminal lawyer F. Lee Bailey and eight others, are to go on trial at Orlando, Fla., in September on mail fraud charges in connection with Mr. Turner's "Dare to Be Great" motivation courses and pyramid marketing schemes.

Flood Menaces Dacca

DACCA, July 5 (Reuters).—Five thousand persons were evacuated from the outskirts of Dacca today as floodwaters from the swollen Buriganga River swept into their dwellings. The flood situation in other areas of Bangladesh was also reported to have improved due to a fall in the level of the country's major rivers.

Amin Sends Nixon Watergate Note, U.S. Rejects Text

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Wishing President Nixon a "speedy recovery from the Watergate affair," Ugandan President Idi Amin also told him yesterday that "instead of killing people," the United States should concentrate on helping the developing world.

Gen. Amin's Independence Day message to Mr. Nixon was termed "totally unacceptable in both substance and tone" and a State Department spokesman said a strong protest was sent to the Ugandan government.

In addition, press officer Paul Hare said Thomas P. Melady, the U.S. ambassador to Kampala, will not return to his post and, "under the present circumstances, we have no intention to nominate a replacement." Mr. Melady was recalled early this year when Gen. Amin, in an earlier message, advised Mr. Nixon to "keep off Vietnam."

In his latest message, Gen. Amin paid tribute to the United States for its assistance to countries "struggling against European colonialism." However, it added, "American military and economic might in the world has not only enabled her to reach the moon with ease but has made her prone to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries of the world."

Boy, 8, Shoots And Kills His Babysitter, 79

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5 (AP).—Authorities say a grand jury must decide whether an 8-year-old charged with murder in the shooting death of his 79-year-old babysitter will be tried in criminal or juvenile court. The boy's identity was not made public.

Police said the boy became angry when the babysitter, Windsor Miller, ordered him inside the Miller home six days ago.

The boy apparently went into the house, found a .22-caliber pistol, then went back outside and fired three shots at Mr. Miller as the babysitter came out after him, police said.

Mr. Miller went to a hospital where he was treated for head and leg wounds and released. He returned to the hospital, complaining that his head wound would not heal and died Tuesday of bleeding inside the membrane that covers the brain, medical examiners said.

10-Minute Storm Drenches N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—For 10 minutes today the nation's largest city was drenched by what the National Weather Service said was "an incredible amount of rain."

Beginning at 6:30 a.m., 1.11 inches of rain fell in a 10-minute period, flooding highways and subways, cutting off power and in general drenching everything.

Commuters were faced with flooding and traffic jams on the major arteries coming into the city. A 10-car collision on the Whitestone Expressway tied up traffic.

Subway service had to be curtailed on some of the lines and officials said the trains could be running behind all day because of flooding on some tracks.

The storm was part of a line of thunderstorms that left the city as fast as they arrived.

Although the downpour was severe, it was not a record. According to the weather service, 1.51 inches of rain fell on the city in a 10-minute period on July 12, 1937.

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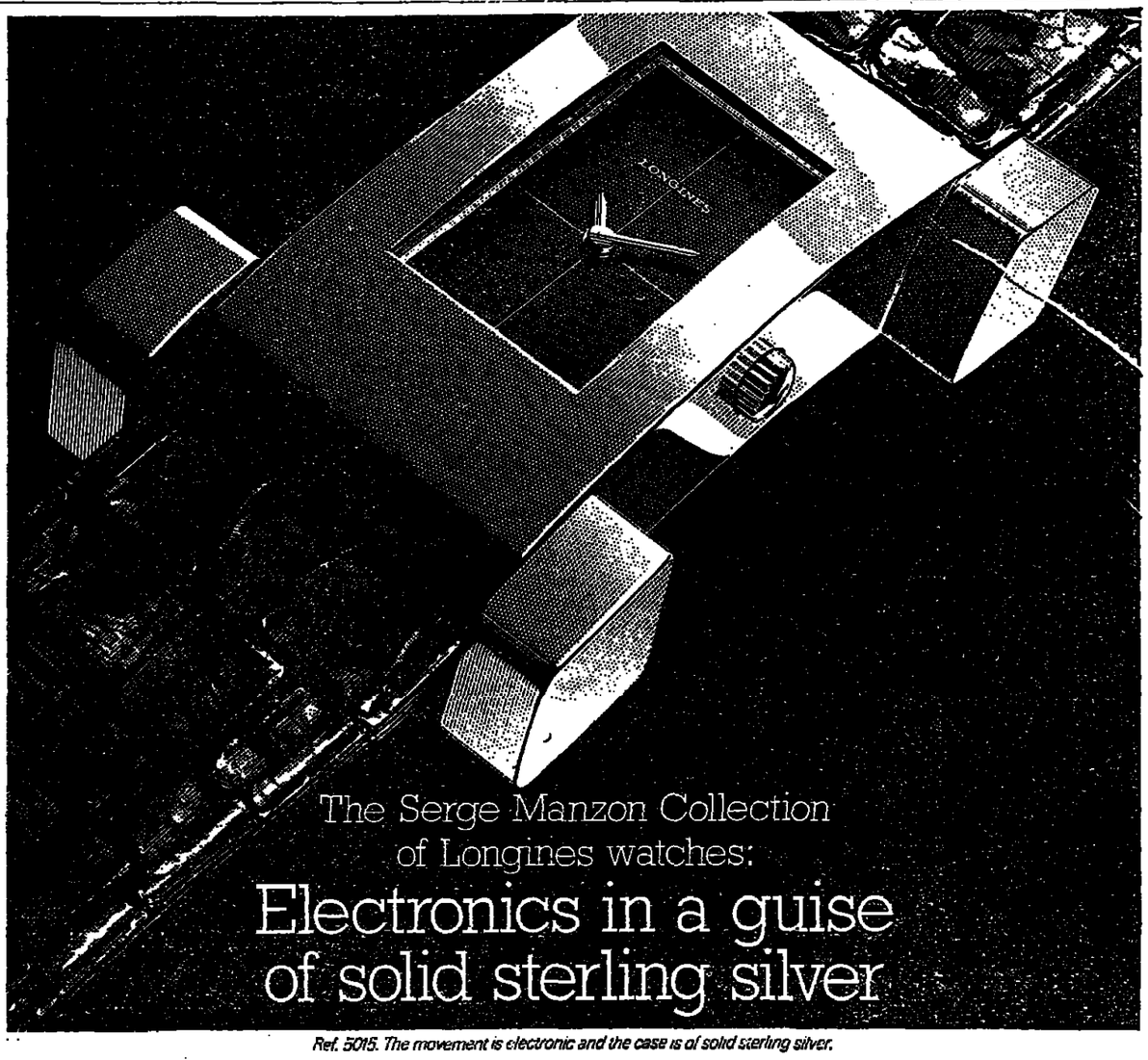

The Serge Manzon Collection of Longines watches:
Electronics in a guise of solid sterling silver

Ref. 5015. The movement is electronic and the case is of solid sterling silver.

Serge Manzon is a Paris designer with talent to spare who is making waves well beyond the banks of the Seine. The watch above is an electronic model from the collection he designed for Longines.

Longines feels of course pretty much at home in electronics, being a pioneer of electronic watchmaking.

As for Serge Manzon, having the antennas of the successful designer, he rightly sensed that silver was about to become the hottest, coolest thing in precious metals.

So if you're still in quest of that perfect marriage between technology and beauty, maybe here is the silver lining — solid sterling silver with the compliments of Longines and Serge Manzon.

Ref. 5019. For this Longines model, Serge Manzon sought his inspiration in a simple belt buckle.

The full story of this rare partnership of avant-garde engineering and avant-garde aesthetics is told in "The Serge Manzon Collection," a booklet which is yours for the asking. Write to: Longines, Advertising Dept. III 2610 Saint-Imier, Switzerland

LONGINES

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, July 6, 1973 *

What Is Coexistence?

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting in Helsinki could result in a very practical easing of some of the continent's burdens of tension and expense, through limitation of continental armaments. But to achieve that goal, there has to be a discussion of just what coexistence between two quite different systems of government and economies really means.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have, at different times and with different goals, put forward proposals for a sweeping charter, a generalized declaration, that would lay down broad principles affecting Europe and the superpowers that are parts of its destiny. The states of Western Europe do not like either very much. They prefer specifics to generalities and in the present context they are quite correct. Generalized statements of ends, in the past, have been escapes from existing realities or hopes for some future condition in which the realities would be more malleable. Moreover. Western Europe does not like pressure from American initiatives, and it suspects that the Soviet Union, at Helsinki, has as its primary purpose freezing the territorial status quo. That status is being recognized by Europe—there would be no meeting of this kind in Helsinki if that were not so—but not for all time.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers has told the conference that coexistence is not enough. This is true if coexistence means simply that the two systems dividing Europe live side by side, without war but with minimal inter-relationships in terms of trade and the exchange of ideas. But it is too much to expect that those systems will mesh together in the kind of free intercourse that pervades Western Europe and the Atlantic community. The differences are still too great for that—over boundaries, over forms of law and the expression of opinion.

What can be done, in Helsinki and in the various capitals concerned, is to gauge the extent to which progress in coexistence, relaxation of suspicion, determination to use means other than force to spread ideas, cooperation in trade and science, have made it possible to reduce the military manifestations of the cold war. Perhaps this assessment can be accompanied by further acts of cooperation—it must surely be hoped that this will be the case. But essentially Helsinki represents things that have been accomplished: the diminution of fears, of ideological and national hatreds. These accomplishments are substantial. But to try to set them down in any overall document immediately raises the problem of the differences that remain—which are also substantial.

The Helsinki meeting has been compared to the Congress of Vienna, which sought, and eventually succeeded, in fixing patterns of European diplomacy after the chaos of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. But Vienna tried to do its job while the guns were still hot—indeed, it was interrupted by Napoleon's return from Elba. And much of what the congress achieved was undone by fire and sword over the next century. Helsinki must have more moderate goals; it comes after a quarter-century of trying to make practical peace during a continuing cold war, and the conferees know that their failures might not be marked by localized wars and revolutions, as after 1815, but by global desolation.

Cruel Hoax in Greece

The referendum scheduled by Greece's military rulers for July 29 will give voters an even narrower choice than first indicated.

When Col. Papadopoulos last month announced the deposition of King Constantine, it was generally assumed that the choice offered in the referendum would be between the monarchy—with or without Constantine—and the premier's own brand of "presidential parliamentary republic." Instead, the choice will be simply to vote for or against Papadopoulos for president. There will be no way for Greeks to vote either for Constantine or for the institution of monarchy; and lest anyone miss this point, a regime spokesman has declared that if voters reject the draft resolution to be offered them next month, "we will rephrase it."

A "yes" vote is supposed to "elect" Col. Papadopoulos as president and Gen. Odysseus Angelis as vice-president for seven-year terms. But under the present draft, their terms will not expire until June 1, 1981, giving Papadopoulos eight years under a constitution that confers practically unlimited powers on the president for national security, public order and foreign policy.

Col. Papadopoulos promised "before God and men" that parliamentary elections would be held by the end of 1974. But the draft as it now stands promises only that elections will be announced—not held—by the end of next year. They could thus be put off for years; in any event the parliament will have little power.

Greece's democratic forces are trying bravely to organize under martial law to muster a "no" vote; but their task seems hopeless unless the regime can be persuaded to seek international supervision, as the Greek government did in the plebiscite on the monarchy in 1946. This attempt to fasten not a presidential parliamentary republic but a presidential dictatorship on Greece cannot fail to disturb its NATO allies.

In the belief that the Greek armed forces can make no contribution to NATO under the Papadopoulos dictatorship, the U.S. Senate has urged denial of further military aid to Athens until President Nixon could assure Congress that Greece is again adhering to Atlantic alliance principles, which include "democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." The House should cooperate in this initiative, especially since the administration has just made clear to Congress once again that it will take no such action on its own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Compassionate Example

The decision of the Army and Navy to dismiss misconduct charges against seven former prisoners of war is a wise and compassionate act, although tragically too late for an eighth accused enlisted man, who apparently took his life while awaiting the outcome of the Pentagon review.

The secretaries of the two services reported that they had found insufficient evidence to sustain charges which had been filed by the senior officer in a North Vietnamese prison camp where the men were confined. The secretaries apparently were also influenced by their recognition of the severe hardships that the men had endured during years of brutal confinement in both South and North Vietnam and by an official policy of "forgive and honor" toward former war prisoners.

Although the sincerity of the accusing officer is beyond question, it is impossible for the nation to attempt to judge the deeds or misdeeds of men who have been subject to suffering and pressures that the average citizen can scarcely begin to imagine. Beyond such special considerations, the Pentagon's policy of forgiveness follows an American tradition of amnesty after wars that goes back to President Washington.

In that tradition, it is time to move on to a wider amnesty, not only for the two officers who still live under the shadow of charges arising from their conduct as war prisoners but to the thousands of other Americans who have suffered in their own way, in jail or in exile, because of their opposition to a war that the American people are now trying to put behind them.

President Nixon, who has vowed no forgiveness for these tormented men, could help to heal a wounded nation by following the compassionate example set by his service secretaries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Choice for Rhodesians

Britain cannot forever incur the odium of nearly every nonwhite country for the evils of the Smith government. Before that time comes, the white Rhodesians ought seriously to ask themselves which is better: a negotiated settlement with the Africans or action by the United Nations on which Britain places no restraint.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1898

PARIS—The feeling seems to be rapidly gaining ground in Europe that Spain has done all that honor requires of her and that the time has come when, sensitive as she is on this point, she can open negotiations for peace without any loss of self-respect. Even in Spain itself the same spirit is beginning to show itself. A leading Barcelona paper says, "As the national honor is satisfied, nothing now compels us to continue so unequal a contest." Can peace be really near?

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1923

NEW YORK—Those whose business it is to scrutinize the ranks of the college teams in a search for new material for the major leagues of baseball declare that not in years have so many prospects appeared on the scene, and that not in years have so many varsity prospects been so reluctant to adopt baseball as a profession, even temporarily. Some baseball men say the reason is that only a few of the rich clubs can make it worth a youngster's while, so he chooses another profession.

'Let 'Em Eat Irradiated Cake!'

Following the Twists of Cambodian Politics

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH.—Standing on the tarmac of the Phnom Penh airport is a wrecked MiG-17 jet fighter plane sent by the Russians to help Prince Norodom Sihanouk against neighboring Thailand and South Vietnam, allies of the United States.

After Prince Sihanouk was deposed as chief of state in 1970 by a junta led by Marshal Lon Nol, the MiG was flown for a while for the Lon Nol government against Communist-led forces.

It was finally destroyed by those same forces, by then arrayed on the side of Prince Sihanouk and his exile government, situated in Peking.

The history of the plane parallels the complicated twists Cambodian politics has taken over the last six years.

Surprise

There was surprise here at the word from Washington last Friday that the war in Cambodia could be ended by the "extremely delicate" negotiations that were said to be under way involving three distinct Cambodian factions. The three are the Phnom Penh government, headed by President Lon Nol, the exile government of Prince Sihanouk and the insurgent forces fighting in Cambodia.

More than surprise was expressed by the prince. In an interview with The New York Times over the weekend in Romania, where he was visiting, he denied that either his government, based in Peking, or the guerrilla movement in Cambodia was engaged in negotiations with the Phnom Penh government or with any outside power.

"The only contacts there are are between the Americans, China, Hanoi, Moscow and Paris," the prince said. "It is a tragicomic farce."

In general, the three elements in the proposed equation of settlement regularly described their differences as irreconcilable.

Marshal Lon Nol's government has sentenced Prince Sihanouk to death in absentia, and leaders here have said many times recently that they would not be willing to join in a coalition government that included him.

From his headquarters in Peking, Prince Sihanouk has repeatedly said he would execute all the leaders of the group that overthrew him if they fell into his hands. These include Marshal Lon Nol and the three other members of the governing council.

Prince Sihanouk, who has never been known to forgive and forget, also said in a speech in Romania last week that the Americans had "categorically and definitely" turned down his offer of negotiations and that the war could end only when the Americans withdrew all military support from Marshal Lon Nol.

The third group, the insurgents, represent the real mystery. Their identity, leadership, political tendencies and involvement with foreign allies are among the most disputed topics of conversation here in the capital. Upon such questions hinges the whole argument whether the conflict is a civil war or merely an extension of the war between the Vietnamese Communists and the Americans.

There is agreement on both sides of the conflict that the insurgents, known as the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, hold the lion's share of the land, are on the offensive everywhere and are one of the principals, but that is the only thing on which there is agreement.

Prince Sihanouk says that he is their leader and that the chain of command extends directly from him to the units in the field. In this contention he is supported, at least publicly, by Peking and Hanoi.

Washington and Phnom Penh argue that Prince Sihanouk has neither the authority nor access to any chain of command and that he is merely a temporary figurehead used for propaganda.

On the other hand, Washington and Phnom Penh are divided in one important respect. Marshal Lon Nol's government contends that the insurgents are only a token front for aggression by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, which supposedly maintain command at every level. American officials see the Vietnamese role as pivotal but generally feel that ethnic Cambodians are doing most of the fighting for the other side.

Few Observers

Reliable information about the composition and command of the insurgents is virtually unavailable. There are few qualified American observers in the field and no full-time military advisers with government forces.

The Cambodian intelligence network, never regarded as reliable, was just about dissolved with the enforced departure of the president's powerful brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, two months ago.

Since the government represents what appears to be the losing side, it gets little information from frightened farmers, it takes few prisoners who can be interrogated and receives fewer defectors each month.

Significantly, government forces have taken no Vietnamese prisoners in a long time. The Cambodian Army spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said in an interview that this was to be expected because "the North Vietnamese are always very careful to avoid putting themselves in danger of capture or identification."

The only defector from Prince Sihanouk's immediate entourage in Peking, Ker Chhieng, who since arriving here last January has been made a lieutenant colonel in the military police, says that the prince has no contact with the insurgents.

If knowledge of the insurgent leadership is vague, hard information about its political structure and links with Hanoi is even more so.

While North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the Laotian Pathet Lao have all strongly indentified Marxist-Leninist "vanguard parties," no such party has been identified as the élite of the Cambodian insurgents. Nor has a Cambodian party emerged with recognition in either Moscow or Peking as "a fraternal party."

Insurgents Trained

In recent years several thousand Cambodian insurgents are believed to have been trained in North Vietnam; about 4,000 are said to have made it back, presumably to provide a cadre of officers for the insurgents.

An American commented: "They fight like Viet Cong, but it may be as erroneous to assume that they are directed by Hanoi as it would be to assume that a Libyan or even South Vietnamese Air Force pilot trained in the United States is necessarily responsive to Washington."

If there are negotiations in progress to end the war in Cambodia, at the very least they may finally clarify who is fighting on the other side. If such revelations are not yet at hand, peace is probably a long way off still.

On-the-Job Democracy

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK.—Last month, when a multinational Swiss corporation announced plans to abolish the jobs of nearly half the work force at a watch factory it owns in France—the Lip Co. in Besançon—the workers seized the plant and continued to turn out watches, selling them at cut-rate prices.

The Swiss owners accused the workers of theft, but the workers have attracted support and sympathy all over France. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Besançon told the largest demonstration the town has seen since the Liberation in 1945, "I know what the imperatives are of a modern economy. But have we not resigned ourselves too quickly to make of money the master of the world?"

View Challenged

Not long ago such a statement would have been dismissed by capitalists and their economic spokesmen as an unrealistic and misguided clerical sentiment. The capitalist response would have been that the quest for profits would increase efficiency—and the well-being of the society as a whole. Admittedly, some workers directly affected might suffer, but most of those laid off would ultimately get better jobs at higher pay elsewhere, as the economy kept expanding.

Critics of that traditional view challenge it nowadays on its most basic assumption—that the capitalist necessarily knows best how to increase efficiency and he and his business managers must therefore be in undisputed charge of the enterprise.

In countries as politically and ideologically different as West Germany, Norway, Yugoslavia and Israel, trade-union officials, managers and political leaders are working at experiments in increasing labor's share of responsibility for industrial decision making—in some cases at shop-floor level, in others at board-room level and sometimes at both levels.

Industrial democracy takes many different forms in different countries—the kibbutzim in Israel, on boards of directors in West Germany, by self-management in Yugoslavia and through wide-ranging labor-management control in Norway. But the common element is a recognition of the need to decentralize and diffuse power among those who work for any organization. Proponents of the new approaches contend that industrial democracy results not in less but in greater efficiency.

In the United States, experiments have been rare, but David Jenkins, author of "Job Power: Blue and White-Collar Democracy," reports outstanding successes have resulted where industrial democracy has been tried. At Procter and Gamble's Lima, Ohio, plant, for instance, greater labor participation in management reduced overall costs by 50 percent below that of a conventional plant, despite much higher pay scales. In addition, quality was greatly improved: a P&G manager, Charles Krone, said of the Lima plant, "It has the most outstanding quality record of any company we have—it is virtually perfect quality." Similar successes were reported at Texas Instruments, Syntex, Monsanto, R. G. Barry Corp., Eaton Corp., Lincoln Electric Co. and a few others.

But some bosses apparently cannot stand the threat to their managerial prerogatives and egos. And, to make codetermination succeed, the employees must be rewarded with more than thank-you-very-muches. They also need more pay if they succeed in boosting productivity. In a world where money has both an instrumental and a status value, money remains a pleasant and useful form of recognition. However, as societies grow both more affluent and more civilized, employees care more and more about playing a creative role in their organizations. They are proud to contribute their ideas and help shape the outcome.

Incomes Rise

With incomes rising and workers owning their own homes and anxious to control the conditions of their families' lives, they dig in harder against being pushed out of jobs and shuttled from place to place. In the United States this resistance nowadays is more likely to take the form of pressing for protection against foreign imports or demanding government subsidies for contracts to save failing companies than efforts to rescue companies by taking them over or changing organizational structures.

With few exceptions, American labor leaders seem satisfied to let the bosses manage while they criticize their decisions from the outside and focus on money and other collective-bargaining demands.

Some top American managers—and management theorists—fear the United States—birthplace of the assembly line, the speed-up, "scientific management" and time-and-motion studies—may now be practicing an obsolete managerial philosophy that is alienating workers and causing productivity to drag. Is it time for American business and labor to take a closer look at industrial democracy—or is democracy something to be practiced only after working hours?

Letters

Choice for U.S.

The U.S. choice now narrows down to either confronting the President by public and congressional pressure to resign, or to move for a plebiscite.

Since Mr. Nixon's ethic of expediency precludes the former, though it may sound uncommon, legal means exist within the Constitution to initiate impeachment proceedings by either plebiscite or referendum.

The sooner, the better. A great nation cannot be mortgaged out by incompetence and irresponsibility at the top. History will record that the greatest subversive of law and the political process in America turned out to be a hollow man.

JOHN L. SUTER.

Basel.

Nixon and Press

Re: David S. Broder's recommendation for a Nixon press conference (IHT, June 26), it appears that Mr. Broder thinks of the President as a subordinate to the opposition party and not even entitled to wait for direct and consistent accusations to be made before undertaking his own defense, which is the right of every citizen. Why should the President be excluded?

His refusal to have press conferences when things go bad and he has no news to divulge is a natural reaction in a man who prefers achievement to talk although I agree that it must be really frustrating for reporters, who have been preparing questions, not to have a chance to ask them at the most embarrassing time.

The point he made, that in order to match Gen. Eisenhower's number of press conferences Nixon should hold at least one every week starting this week, is simply ridiculous. Did the President promise that number of press conferences in his election campaign or is it stated anywhere in the U.S. Constitution?

S. G. CRISAFI.

Rome.

Schlesinger And Feeling Of Déjà Vu

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—Hard-pressed backers of a strong nationa defense on Capitol Hill and i the White House had confidentl expected a robust ally in the ne secretary of defense, James Schle singer, but they are now deepl distressed by his perplexing per formance in Brussels a month ago

In offhand remarks during closed-door NATO ministeria meeting on June 7, Schlesinge played down estimates of Sovi strength in Communist Europ Moreover, both the substance o a prepared speech he made an those who helped prepare it re minded hard-liners of "minimum deterrence" concepts prevailin during Robert S. McNamara' tenure at the Pentagon.

"I have this unmistakable feel ing of *déjà vu*," one old Mc Namara critic told us.

The incident has upset Schle singer's hard-line supporters, in cluding Sen. Henry M. Jackson who expected a forceful enem of unilateral disarmament. It als underlines private contentions o important critics, including Whit House counselor Melvin R. Lair that Schlesinger is not the ma to preach the increasingly un popular sermon of defense pre paredness.

Still Secret

Schlesinger's words at Brussel remain secret. But official Pen tagon sources concede that, durin impromptu remarks, Schlesinge reduced estimated Soviet strengt in Central Europe by 35 division by omitting Soviet troops sta tioned in Hungary (which is als Moscow's position).

Worried NATO ministers cam away with the distinct impressio that Schlesinger was telling the NATO's intelligence estimates o Soviet strength were badly bloat ed. Their understandable conclu sion: Uncle Sam was preparin for a unilateral troop withdrawa which would change the militar and political face of Europe.

Back in Washington, Defens Department insiders were a much concerned by who contrib uted to Schlesinger's Brussel speech as by what it containe Schlesinger requested help fro Prof. William W. Kaufman of th Massachusetts Institute of Tech nology, who as a Pentagon con sultant was an architect of th McNamara strategy.

Kaufman, who has argued tha Soviet strength is overestimate and NATO strength underesti mated, is considered an apostl of "minimum deterrence"—a doc trine which helps rationaliz lower defense spending. Tw other collaborators on the Brus sels speech, Reg Bartholomew o the Defense Department an Bruce Clark of the CIA, are als considered "minimum deterrence" advocates. The puzzler for hard liners: Why was Schlesinger never thought a soft-liner, seekin out such advisers?

Laird Not Happy

The final Brussels speech wa never cleared with the Nationa Security Council. Not even Henr Kissinger, the all-powerful NS director then negotiating with th North Vietnamese in Paris, saw i Kissinger first heard of Schle singer's Brussels remarks whe Joseph Luns, NATO secretary general, complained to him i Paris. In sum, Schlesinger's pe formance caused much unhappi ness at the NSC.

Those same NSC staffers ha rejoiced two months ago whe the Watergate scandal force President Nixon to shift Elli Richardson, suspected of devis deviationism, from Defense t Justice and replace him with CI Director Schlesinger. Not in th cheering section, however, wa ex-Defense Secretary Laird, tha briefly in private life.

Laird was not consulted abo Schlesinger. Had he been, would have advised that Schl singer's background as a Ra Corp. systems analyst and a co lege professor did not equip hi to persuade an increasingly is lationist Congress to support strong defense. An experienc politician would have been recom mended by Laird.

The reputation of the iacon pipe-smoking Schlesinger gene ally is one of strength, toughne and intellect. But he also le hordes of critics behind att stints at the Office of Manag ment and Budget, the Atom Energy Commission and—brief but tumultuously—the CIA.

Those critics insist Schlesing is an inveterate tinkerer obsess with changing institutions, oft for the sake of change and n always for the better. His perfo mance at Brussels, they sa signals more of the same at t Pentagon at a time when t Defense Department program c ill afford it.

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Vatican Warns Theologians On Doubting Infallibility

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 5 (NYT).—The Vatican today put Roman Catholics sternly on their guard against theologians who question the dogma of papal infallibility.

A 4,000-word doctrinal statement also condemned what it termed the "dogmatic relativism" of some scholars and ordered church authorities to eliminate the "abuse" of laymen attempting to distribute the sacrament of holy communion, wherever it may occur.

Today's document did not mention any theologian by name. However, a Vatican spokesman indicated that it was principally aimed at the Rev. Hans Küng, a Swiss professor at Tübingen University in West Germany.

Father Küng recently published a study on the doctrine of the pope's infallibility that caused controversy throughout the church and started an investigation by the Vatican.

In his book, "Infallible? An Inquiry," Father Küng, a leader of a current school of liberal theology, analyzed the dogma of papal infallibility and found it nearly meaningless.

The dogma was proclaimed, following bitter disputes, by the first Vatican Council in 1870. Papal infallibility means that the pope cannot err or teach error when he speaks "ex cathedra," that is "from the chair" of the Apostle St. Peter in his role as supreme teacher of the church.

In the 103 years since the First Vatican Council, the popes have been using this faculty most sparingly. The latest instance of a statement issued as infallible was in 1950 when Pope Pius XII solemnly defined the new dogma of the Virgin Mary's bodily assumption to heaven.

Churchmen here explained today that papal pronouncements not made "ex cathedra" were always authoritative but must not be considered infallible and irrevocable. The sources mentioned Pope Paul's condemnation of mechanical and chemical methods of birth control and his insistence on the rule of celibacy for priests as examples of papal teachings that were issued without invocation of infallibility and, therefore, might, at least theoretically, be changed.

The Vatican spokesman who discussed Father Küng's case today was the Most Rev. Joseph Schröffner, a German. In a press conference, Bishop Schröffner said that "proceedings" against Father Küng were pending at the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, which issued today's document.

Supreme Tribunal

This body, until 1965 known as the Holy Office, is the church's supreme tribunal in matters of faith and morals.

Bishop Schröffner stated that the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith had written to Father Küng and that the "possibility of a colloquy" with him on his published views was contemplated. If Father Küng agreed with today's doctrinal statement on infallibility, the proceedings against him could be ended, the bishop said.

Rwanda Aide Leads Army in Taking Power

NAIROBI, July 5 (UPI).—Official Kigali radio reported that the army seized control today in the tiny east African state of Rwanda, one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world.

Moving before dawn, troops under the defense minister, Gen. Juvenal Habyalimana, seized President Gregoire Kayibanda and his staff, took over all government buildings, dissolved the National Assembly and banned all political activities.

Diplomatic reports from Kigali reaching here said the coup was bloodless. There was no fighting, the city was calm and shops remained closed, the reports said.

Gen. Habyalimana, a member of the majority Hutu tribe, immediately established a national committee for peace and unity and issued a five-point decree for ruling the country, including the dissolution of the assembly.

House Arrest

The radio said President Kayibanda, 49, would be retained as a figurehead for the moment, but deputy ministers would take over the running of governmental departments while ministers remained under house arrest. Military commanders took over regional administration posts.

President Kayibanda was serving his third four-year term and would not have been eligible for re-election. Diplomatic sources said the president had been trying to have the constitution changed to make him eligible for another term, and it was this which prompted the army to act. The general elections had been scheduled for September.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the fact Gen. Habyalimana was a member of the ruling Hutus probably ruled out, at least for the moment, further widespread fighting between the Hutus and minority Tutsi tribe.

They described the coup as a reshuffling among the ruling group rather than a new administration, although the army vowed to remain in power for the foreseeable future.

Rwanda, together with neighboring Burundi, was a Belgian colony until independence in 1962.

There has been tribal warfare for centuries in the region, which is now Rwanda and Burundi. The fighting between the Hutus and the Tutsis flared up again earlier this year and it was reported that several thousand Tutsis either were killed or fled Rwanda. The Tutsis make up less than 15 percent of Rwanda's population of more than 3 million persons.

Barzini Is Suing Messaggero Head

ROME, July 5 (UPI).—Author Luigi Barzini filed charges today against his rival for the post of executive editor of the newspaper Il Messaggero.

Mr. Barzini accused Alessandro Perrone, part owner and until now executive editor of the newspaper, and some unidentified staff members of forcefully preventing him from taking over the post on Monday. He also accused Mr. Perrone of violating the press law by continuing to list himself as executive editor despite a court ruling in Mr. Barzini's favor.

Mr. Perrone and his newsmen and printers have refused to accept Mr. Barzini's appointment by rightist publisher Edilio Rusconi, who bought a 50 percent interest in the newspaper last month.

2 Rescued in Pacific After 117 Days Adrift

SEOUL, July 5 (Reuters).—A South Korean fishing boat has rescued a British couple who had drifted for 117 days in a lifeboat in the Pacific after their yacht sank in a storm, it was reported here yesterday.

The 850-ton Wolmi-Ho discovered the couple, identified as Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Bailey, in their lifeboat last Saturday near Guatemala.

In a cable to Seoul, skipper Soh Chong-il said the couple were totally exhausted after their four-month ordeal and were given medical care aboard the Korean ship.

Orthodox Clergy Meet to Review Cyprus Dispute

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 5 (Reuters).—Fifteen leaders of Orthodox churches in the Middle East gathered at the Cyprus Archbishopric here today to hear charges against three bishops who have been trying to unseat Archbishop Makarios.

The archbishop has charged the bishops of Paphos, Kitium and Kyrenia with holding secret or unauthorized meetings and causing a schism in the Cyprus church. The bishops have declared Archbishop Makarios, who is also president of Cyprus, stripped of his church titles.

The three bishops are backed by underground groups which President Makarios claims were formed by the former EOKA guerrilla leader, Gen. George Grivas, with the aim of overthrowing the government and declaring Enosis (union with Greece).

Newspapers supporting the rebel bishops and Gen. Grivas have attacked the visiting prelates as "foreigners" and "invaders," and said they were contravening canon law by consorting with the "defrocked" Archbishop Makarios in religious services.

Protestant Unit Claims Murder of Man in Belfast

BELFAST, July 5 (UPI).—Gunmen seized control of a Belfast builder's yard today and shot to death a man who arrived later, police said. A Protestant extremist group claimed responsibility for the killing.

Four gunmen invaded the yard on the edge of the Catholic Lower Falls district shortly after the start of business today, police said. They tied up three workmen and ordered a fourth to open the yard gate to their target, aged about 50.

"Once their quarry was inside, they led him away out of sight of the others and shot him to death," a police spokesman said.

An anonymous telephone caller who said he spoke for the Ulster Freedom Fighters told a Belfast newspaper that the UFF killed the man in retaliation for the weekend bombing of a Belfast Protestant drinking club which injured 50 persons.

New Centrist Group Proposed in France

PARIS, July 5 (Reuters).—The centrist reform movement set up for the French elections last March began to break apart yesterday, with co-leader Jean Lecanuet virtually divorcing himself from his chief colleague, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Mr. Lecanuet called for the creation of a new social democratic party in France, which would pick a candidate to represent the entire French center in the 1976 presidential elections.

The reformists won 30 seats in the 490-seat National Assembly elected in March. This was a considerable gain from the previous parliament.

Associated Press.

BRICK-BREAKER—Five bricks (dimensions and composition not given) crumbling under the blow of Don Warner, a black belt-holder of Hamilton, Ontario. He broke 3,800 bricks in under 5 hours to shatter the previous brick-breaking record of 3,500 in 13 hours as listed in the Guinness Book of Records.

Soviet Encyclopedia Notes Kennedy Without Khrushchev

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP).—The latest volume of the new Soviet encyclopedia carries an article on the late President John F. Kennedy that ignores his 1961 Vienna summit with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and the two leaders' 1962 showdown over Soviet missiles in Cuba.

The brief article, accompanied by a picture of the President, says his policy favored a doctrine of "flexible response" rather than the "massive retaliation" or "rollback of Communism" that had marked U.S. policy under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

At the same time, it says, President Kennedy tried to "strengthen military blocs and develop the military power of the U.S.A., as well as using economic 'aid' and ideological penetration for purposes of 'containing Communism' and strengthening positions of the U.S.A. and the capitalist system as a whole."

It credits the Kennedy administration, however, with favoring the solution of international problems by talks and with being "for more realistic approaches to relations with the U.S.S.R." It noted, too, that the Kennedy administration signed the 1963 ban on nuclear testing in the atmosphere, space or under the sea.

Revising to Fit Line

The encyclopedia is the basic Soviet reference work and over the years it frequently has been revised and reissued, often eliminating information about persons and events that no longer conformed to the Kremlin line.

Thus, Mr. Khrushchev, the former party chief and premier deposed in 1964, has been mentioned only in passing in previous volumes of this edition, which now has reached the letter "K". His name in Russian begins with "KH," or "X" in Russian, which is near the end of the alphabet, and, if there is to be a biography of him in the encyclopedia, it will appear in one of the final volumes.

The new volume, in any case, ignores Mr. Khrushchev's summit meeting with President Kennedy and the perilous missile crisis provoked when the President demanded removal of the weapons from Cuba. There is no mention, either, of the Kennedy-Khrushchev clash over Berlin in 1961.

The President's assassination is handled this way: "The political course of Kennedy evoked attacks from extremist, reactionary circles of the U.S.A. during his trip through the country. In the fall of 1963, he was villainously killed."

The volume carries a smaller article on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, giving dates in his political career and noting that he "criticized the Vietnam policies of the Johnson government." It says that at the culmination of the 1968 campaign, while seeking the Democratic nomination for the presidency, Sen. Kennedy "was fatally wounded as the result of an attempt on his life June 5."

Leonid Z. Stein, 39, Dies; Soviet Chess Champion

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP).—Soviet grandmaster Leonid Zakharovich Stein, 39, three times chess champion of the Soviet Union, died yesterday, the newspaper Sovietsky Sport reported today.

Soviet sportswriters said Mr. Stein collapsed of a heart attack in Moscow's Rossiya Hotel yesterday morning as he was preparing to leave for England.

The brief, black-bordered obituary notice on the back page of the national sports daily gave no cause of death.

Mr. Stein was to participate in the European chess championship which opens tomorrow in Bath, England. Soviet sports officials had no word on whether Mr. Stein would be replaced in the tournament.

Eric Stowe Hatch

TORRINGTON, Conn., July 5 (AP).—Eric Stowe Hatch, 71, chairman of the Connecticut Historical Commission, writer and novelist, died yesterday. He wrote "My Man Godfrey," a movie comedy of the 1930s and also wrote the scripts for the "Topper" television series of the 1950s.

David K. Gottlieb

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 5 (AP).—David K. Gottlieb, 59, president of a newspaper chain, died yesterday. Mr. Gottlieb was president of Lee Enterprises, Inc., which operates 14 daily newspapers in the Midwest, Montana and Oregon, and also six broadcast facilities.

Tor Gjesdal

BERGEN, Norway, July 5 (Reuters).—Tor Gjesdal, 63, former assistant director general of UNESCO, died here Tuesday.

After working as a reporter and foreign correspondent for the Norwegian labor press, Mr. Gjesdal was head of the wartime Norwegian government's information service in London, then press attaché at the Norwegian Embassy in Washington.

In 1946, he became director of UNESCO's department of mass communication.

Theodor Martens

MUNICH, July 5 (UPI).—Theodor Martens, 76, former publisher of "Quick" and "Revue" magazines, died Sunday, his family announced yesterday.

Mr. Martens founded "Quick" illustrated magazine in 1948, acquired "Revue" in 1965 and sold both to the Heinrich-Bauer Publishing Co. in 1966.

Cranko's Death Held To Be Accidental

DUBLIN, July 5 (AP).—John Cranko, director of the Stuttgart Ballet, accidentally choked to death aboard an airliner last month after he swallowed drugs prescribed by doctors, an inquest ruled yesterday.

The coroner, Dr. Patrick Bofin, stressed that Mr. Cranko, 47, did not die from a drug overdose. The drug, chloral hydrate, was relatively safe and the amount he took was much less than a fatal dose, he said. Death was due to asphyxia by stomach inhalation while under the hypnotic effect of the drug, Dr. Bofin said.

Mr. Cranko collapsed over the Atlantic, June 26, and the airliner made an emergency stop at Dublin Airport. He was dead by the time he reached the hospital.

Burundi Denies Charge

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, July 5 (Reuters).—Burundi today rejected a formal protest by Tanzania charging that Burundi forces attacked Tanzania last Friday, killing four women, two men and two children.

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Reputation Of Mounties Has Dimmed

Increased Criticism Of Canadian Police

By William Borders

REGINA, Saskatchewan, July 5 (NYT).—Queen Elizabeth II led a rich and colorful 100th-birthday celebration for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police yesterday, at a time when the venerable force is a target of controversy.

"There are police forces all over the world, but none has acquired the fame and reputation of Canada's Mounties," declared the queen, who with Prince Philip is nearing the end of an 11-day tour across this country.

"The men of the mounted police succeeded in maintaining law and order and a confidence in the civil government throughout a vast area which might otherwise have succumbed to lawless chaos," the queen told the ranks of Mounties lined up before her on a parade ground.

"You must continue to be worthy of your reputation as men of justice, integrity and honor."

As the queen pointed out, the scarlet-coated Mountie, in his spurs and broad-brimmed hat, still symbolizes the law to Canadians from the urban centers to the forests of the Northwest, where the force first built its reputation for the relentless pursuit of criminals.

But the image of the mounted police as an undeviating symbol of rectitude has been dimmed a bit during its 100th year by charges of authoritarianism, wiretapping, pettiness and harassment of citizens, particularly Indians.

"During my last seven years on the force," former Mountie Jack Ramsay wrote last summer, "I watched members lying, falsifying records and ignoring suspects' rights until I came to dislike putting on the famous scarlet tunic, because it made me feel like a hypocrite."

The article by Mr. Ramsay, in Maclean's, a monthly magazine, was dismissed by some in the force as the work of a disgruntled man. But through the article and in subsequent television appearances he attracted a good deal of attention with the charge that the effectiveness of the force had been reduced by blind devotion to tradition and to its hierarchy.

'Morale Has Fallen'

"The RCMP is much more concerned with polishing its image than with pursuing its ideal," Mr. Ramsay declared in a criticism with which some Mounties privately agree. "As a result, morale has fallen so low that alcoholism and suicide have become serious problems."

In recent months, the force has also been assailed in an "unauthorized history," and the adulation of it has diminished, a side effect of Canadian revulsion over the Watergate affair.

"We have to control the mounted police, and the rest of our establishment, to avoid the kinds of excesses we're seeing in Washington," an Ontario woman complained in supporting anti-wiretapping legislation, which has gained emphasis in Ottawa since the scandal in the United States.

With sophisticated intelligence and laboratory facilities, the force still generally lives up to the "get their man" cliché created near the turn of the century by a Montana newspaper that said something like, "They fetch their men every time."

But the powerful role of a rarely challenged national police agency has come increasingly into question on the campuses, where the Mounties do undercover work among drug users and some radical groups, and among the partisans of the U.S. anti-draft exiles, who regard the force with suspicion.

As Canada becomes more and more an urban nation—two-thirds of its 22 million inhabitants live in cities—some Canadians see only a quaint anachronism in the rugged and valiant force that helped tame the Canadian West.

Although few Mounties are mounted these days, they still often dress in breeches and riding boots with spurs, even in cities or at airports.

Syria Dedicates Euphrates Dam

TABQA, Syria, July 5 (AP).—President Hafez Assad today pushed a button that altered the course of the Euphrates River toward a new Soviet-financed dam.

The dam will more than double Syria's irrigated land in the next 50 years, treble the nation's output of electricity and prevent annual floods that devastate Syria and Iraq during the rainy season.

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Hijacked Argentine Jet Lands In Havana After Four Stops

MIAMI, July 5 (AP).—A hijacked airliner with 26 persons aboard landed safely in Havana today after stops in Argentina, Chile, Peru and Panama, more than 17 hours after it was seized in Argentina.

In Buenos Aires, an airline spokesman said the plane had a case of money on board. Reports said it contained as much as $700,000.

The Argentine government indicated it may test its newly restored relations with Cuba by asking that the Communist nation return the hijacker or hijackers.

Meanwhile, the government said Cuba had reported that the plane would return to Buenos Aires tomorrow.

A Havana newscast referred to the hijacked Boeing-737 as the "Argentine Airlines airplane commandeered yesterday by an individual armed with a sawed-off .16-gauge shotgun and 60 shells."

There have been conflicting reports on the number of hijackers. Forty-nine passengers were allowed to leave the jet in Chile and some said they saw only one hijacker, who pulled a weapon from under a poncho, but the plane's pilot radioed yesterday that there were six hijackers aboard. The hijackers were reported to have asked for a $300,000 ransom to be paid to a children's hospital in Buenos Aires.

The plane landed first in Mendoza, near the Chilean border, to take on more fuel. But airport authorities refused to gas up the plane and it flew 130 miles over the Andes to the Chilean capital, Santiago.

There it was refueled and 49 of the passengers were allowed off.

The plane then flew 1,600 miles north to Lima, where it stayed two hours, taking on more fuel along with food, aspirin and flashlight batteries requested by the hijackers.

A faction of the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army has claimed to have carried out many of the kidnappings in the current wave of abductions in Argentina. This includes the extortion from the Ford Motor Company's Argentine subsidiary of $1 million worth of food and medical supplies for hospitals and poor people.

Argentina's new Peronist President, Hector J. Campora, has fulfilled a campaign pledge to free political prisoners. But he has been unsuccessful in getting the Marxist guerrillas to abandon their efforts toward revolution.

8 Spanish Basques Jailed 15 to 30 Years

SANTANDER, Spain, July 5 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced eight Basque separatists to prison terms ranging from 15 to 30 years in the kidnapping of a wealthy industrialist.

The defendants were also ordered to repay construction tycoon Felipe Huarte the 50 million pesetas ($862,000) ransom, which has not been recovered. Mr. Huarte was kidnapped from his Pamplona home in January and freed 10 days later after his family met the abductors' demands, which included the settlement of a labor conflict in one of Mr. Huarte's plants.

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The Suntan as Status: A Dangerous Symbol

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (NYT).—It goes on all year now, this tanning of the skin, at least for all those who can get to a ski resort or to the tropics. But summer, naturally, is the real season; this is when anyone can get in on it simply by stretching out in a backyard or on a roof or at a beach.

And the obsessive way in which virtually everyone works at the process, despite all those warnings about how the sun inexorably ages the skin and can cause skin cancer, tends to bring to mind those other creatures who seem determined to rush to their own doom: lemmings, with their fatal stampede into the sea; salmon, with their battering, exhausting and often lethal journey to headwater streams in order to spawn.

But the comparison is really not quite fair to the lemmings and salmon. They can't help themselves. Caucasians, on the other hand, have been subjecting themselves to the sun in their present fashion for no more than 50 years (some estimates say less than 30).

Whatever suffering, effort and mess are entailed are welcomed as fervently and about as ecstatically as the early saints embraced martyrdom. Indeed, a dermatologist, Dr. S. W. Becker jr., made the point some years ago that while ancient people offered sacrifices other than themselves to the sun, Americans are busy offering themselves. (He could have added Australians and Europeans.)

Fair Skin

What brought this about? For centuries a fair skin had been prized. Would a knight have jousted for a suntanned maiden?

According to Dr. Becker, the dermatologist who pointed out that Americans are now sacrificing themselves to the sun, "older cultures regarded tanning and weathering of the skin by sunlight as stigmata of the lower classes; the pale translucent complexion identified a person as above laboring in the fields."

Then came the Industrial Revolution. It put the lower classes indoors and their interminable hours with never a vacation gave them a pale and sickly look. Ever so gradually, down through the years, a fair skin began to seem less desirable.

Working Women

This was only one factor. Middle-class women began taking jobs in World War I and it wouldn't do for them to look as if they were about to swoon. As more and more of them went into the kind of work where they would compete with men, they sensed that to appear fragile would put them at a disadvantage.

Also, as the years brought a shortening in the work hours, everyone could be outdoors more.

Then the thinking almost everywhere seems to have become: The darker the suntan, the more leisure involved; the more leisure involved, the more wealth in back of it.

Dr. Perry Robins, associate professor of clinical dermatology at New York University Medical Center, said flatly the other day in his office, "A suntan is a status symbol."

Dr. Farrington Daniels sr., professor of dermatology at Cornell University Medical College, and chief of the division of dermatology at New York Hospital, agreed. They both realize that, as Dr. Becker said some years ago, "Many segments of American society endow a deep tan, especially out of season, with an aura of virility and wealth."

Dr. Daniels said, "Sunlight is far more important than the passage of time in destroying the visage of youth." Dr. Robins said, "Every day in the sun makes the skin an extra day older."

But since the dermatologists know that social pressure to have a browned skin is not going to be resisted, they ask for moderation. "Use discretion," said Dr. Robins, who then went on to say it is unfortunate that so many people think they look and feel healthier when they have a tan. Dr. Daniels said, "Almost all medical research has shown that suntanning is not beneficial."

Dr. Robins said that persons with skin cancer used to be in their 60s or 70s and that they had had to spend many of those years working outdoors. "But now we're getting patients in their 20s and 30s." He estimates that there are at least one million new cases a year; this is for all ages.

"Skin cancer," he said, "is locally malignant, that is, it never spreads to other parts of the body and if it has not been neglected it can be cured 99 percent of the time by relatively easy methods."

Keystone.

Parisians in the sun at the Piscine Deligny.

WINE

Things Afoot In Bordeaux

By Jon Winroth

BORDEAUX, France, July 5 (IHT).—Things are stirring in Bordeaux. First it was the reclassification of Château Mouton-Rothschild as a first great growth of the Médoc (IHT, June 26). Now it is the wine trade itself that is being shaken up, and by none other than France's new partner in the Common Market.

The British have been associated with the Bordeaux wine trade since the days of Eleanor of Aquitaine, and many long-established wine companies and estates carry English names. But it is a relative newcomer that has Bordeaux buzzing.

Gilbey S.A. Bordeaux was formed in 1963 as a French trading company (*négociant*, or shipper), and in 1968 it was decided to develop direct exports to the major international markets. Five years later this youthful branch of International Distillers and Vintners Ltd., under the management of Martin Bamford, has secured the exclusive distribution rights to one of the top Médoc wines, third growth Château Giscours.

That Pierre Tari, owner with his father, Nicolas of Giscours, should have turned to Gilbey says a lot about the current state of the traditional Bordeaux wine trade. Certain of the shipping houses are rumored to be in serious financial straits.

The traditional system of distribution is also under attack for unnecessary fragmentation leading to inflationary competition in buying. American and Japanese buyers (the latter are only 14th among Bordeaux clients) are not responsible for the recent spectacular rise in prices, according to Mr. Bamford. The system is.

This consists of the same château wine being bid for publicly by dozens of shippers, each out to have a number of famous wines to offer its clients, no matter what the price. But how long will the client stand still for outrageously inflated prices?

Under the exclusive distribution system, the price remains a private matter between the distributor and the grower, and thus cannot contribute to raising prices by emulation. The distributor is guaranteed a steady source of quality wine while the grower knows he can sell his entire crop even in off years. Furthermore, he knows where and how it is being sold and to whom.

Giscours is quite a catch for Gilbey. An ancient estate that once briefly was co-owned by Americans in the early 19th century, it has frequently changed hands. From World War I until 1954 it was in a period of decline that nearly reached disastrous proportions.

Vines Uprooted

Vines were uprooted in the '20s and production fell to a mere 1,000 cases. The Taris have brought in new equipment, built new buildings and are continually replanting new acreage. Production is now at 35,000 cases and should be up by 30 percent in a few years as a further 50 acres come under cultivation.

This will involve changing the microclimate by creating artificial lakes to warm certain parts of the new vineyards that would otherwise be subject to damaging spring frosts. Once this is done the vineyard will, in fact, cover the same area it did in the 18th century, although in the intervening period forests were planted.

The forests are to be retained as nature preserves for wild birds and animals. The entire estate covers 750 acres, one of the largest in the region. The château itself and its outbuildings are impressive and are one of the few places where large wine festivals or banquets can be held in a genuine wine setting in the Bordeaux area.

The Taris came to Giscours from Algeria and Mr. Bamford is an Englishman. There is resentment at what is thought of as a foreign element, but an infusion of new blood has almost always meant a resurgence of vigor on the historical scale.

Château Giscours, whose wine was classified a third growth of Médoc in 1855.

Jon Winroth.

NEWPORT IN NEW YORK

Concept Proves a Winner at Philharmonic

By Leonard Feather

NEW YORK.—A concert premise so unusual that it is bound to be widely imitated was used in the "Jazz Salute to the American Song," staged by the Newport Jazz Festival this week at Philharmonic Hall.

The basis was simple. A particular composer was assigned to each soloist or group. Thus, Jimmy McPartland's Dixieland sextet played Irving Berlin's songs; pianist Barbara Carroll and singer Sylvia Syms interpreted Harold Arlen; Dave Brubeck played Jimmy Van Heusen; Earl Hines teamed with guitarist Al Casey for a Fats Waller song cycle, and so forth.

A built-in advantage was the necessity to bear a melody in mind and keep it within reasonable time limits, instead of the tiresome jam session procedure of blowing for an hour on the blues. The concept practically assured a superbly diversified program of improvisations on consistently suitable material.

The tone smacked more of East Side grace than Uptown grit, both in the choice of singers (Mabel Mercer, Teddi King and instrumentalists Stan Getz, Gerry Mulligan). An exception was Roland Kirk's Ellington set. Accompanied by Marian McPartland at the piano, he writhed through a feverish "Sophisticated Lady," then turned "Satin Doll" into a wild invention for two horns which he played simultaneously. Al Hibbler then added his hiccuping sounds and nose-diving notes on "Do Nothing Till You Hear From Me."

By regretfully taking early leave of this exceptional recital, it was possible to catch most of a once-in-a-lifetime gathering at Carnegie Hall. Joe Newman, the ex-Basie trumpeter, had conceived the impossible dream of reassembling his cello sidemen who had worked for the Count in the 1950s.

The result was an explosion of swinging music, warm vibrations and good feelings all around. It was a delight to hear such men as saxophonists Marshal Royal, Frank Wess, Frank Foster, trombonist Al Grey and many others back in their old chairs, playing arrangements that have lit up many a night at Birdland.

Joe Williams was on hand, in exemplary form; and for the coup de grace there was Miss Helen Humes, who was Basie's very first girl singer (1938-42).

Miss Humes, who had not sung a note in seven years, has a high-pitched, reedy sound that is at once charming, affectional and powerfully rhythmic. He four selections, including "Son of the Wanderer" and the blu "Million Dollar Secret," suggeste that she should be out of retire ment and back in the band rigt now.

An earlier portion of this show played by the present Basie or chestra, suffered by comparison Singer Jimmy Ricks is no Wi liams or Humes and the spir generated by the reunion ban could not be achieved during th segment. Yet a certain three of that magic Basie essence ra through both groups.

All and all, this was a uniqu and richly rewarding program as was the show at the Philhar monic. It was encouraging to ob serve that both concerts playe to packed houses, and were re ceived with as much enthusiasn as the artists put into their per formances.

© Los Angeles Times.

Arts Agenda

Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," which has just had its first European performances in Vienna, has been televised in that version by the British Broadcasting Corp., in a co-production arrangement with WNET in the United States. It will be screened by the BBC on July 8, and will be seen later in the United States.

* * *

Sir Georg Solti returns to Covent Garden to conduct a new production by Michael Geliot of Bizet's "Carmen" with a cast headed by Shirley Verret in the title part, Placido Domingo as Jose, Kiri Te Kanawa as Micaela and Jose Van Dam as Escamillo. The first performance was a gala July 4 in the presence of the queen mother, for the benefit of the Royal Opera House Benevolent Fund. Subsequent performances will be July 7, 10, 13, 18, 21, 24 and 27, with David Atherton conducting the final three performances.

SHARPS AND FLATS

COPENHAGEN — Montmartre Jazzhus continues to offer headline attractions with Jackie McLean and the Kenny Drew trio tonight (Friday) and tomorrow (Saturday), the McCoy Tyner quartet next Tuesday and Wednesday, and Gene Ammons, Dexter Gordon and the Horace Parlan trio next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

GENEVA—Guitarist Manitas de Plata at the Patinoire tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m.

CANNES, France—The Delta Rhythm Boys at the plush Palm Beach Casino every night from next Wednesday to July 21.

PARIS — Bluesman Memphis Slim, just back from the Montreux Jazz Festival, opens tonight (Friday) at the Trois Mailletz. Dixieland with Maxime Saury at the Boffinger Restaurant and the coolest keyboard sounds in town at the Living Room with Alice Darr and Aaron Bridgers. Also, the Finn Ziegler jazz trio will give a concert at the Grand Palais next Thursday at 8 p.m. The group is sponsored by the Danish Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Gene Ammons, Dexter Gordon, Sonny Rollins, Kenny Clarke, Alice Coltrane and Chico Hamilton among some of the stars appearing at the festival this week.

* * *

Busy month of July from trumpet great Miles Davis, who is at the Baalbek festival tonight (Friday), and then on Sunday at the Montreux Festival, next Tuesday at the Rainbow Theatre in London, next Wednesday for two shows at the Olympia in Paris, July 14 at the Tabarka festival in Tunisia, July 16 in Pescara Italy, July 17 in Verona and the back to France on July 30 Antibes.

* * *

Sarah Vaughan also in Antib on July 21 and 22 and Dizzy G lespie in St. Tropez on July 20.

British rock group Slade number one on British singl charts with "Skweeze Me, Plee Me" while British rock sing David Bowie's "Life on Mars" No. 10. He recently pulled a su prise by saying he will make more concert appearances, but i stead will try his hand in movi George Harrison's "Give Me Lov still the top single in the Unit States.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Miles Davis ... busy month.

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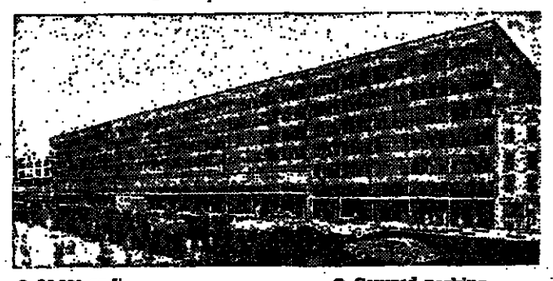

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	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
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	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
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Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
60⅞	61	AbbtLb 1.20	21	61	65	64¼	64⅝	
49¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	11	31	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	12¼	AcmeCiv .80	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	17	17	18	17¾	17¾	
14¾	12	AdmE 1.15e		45	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
8½	5⅞	Ad Mills .20	10	3	5½	5½	5½	
34	11½	Addrsso 6.0	6	451	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅝
18	7¼	Admiral	4	62	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
76¾	57½	AetnLi 1.76a	9	247	66¼	65¼	65⅞—	1⅛
60¼	47½	AetnLif pf 2		12	51	51	51	
31⅛	12¾	Ahman .10e	6	47	13	12½	12¾	
9	3⅞	Aileen Inc	12	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
40⅝	37	AirProd .20	25	39	40	39⅞	40	
18¼	11	Airco .80	8	151	11⅛	10⅞	11	
3⅝	2	AJ Industrls	6	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
31¼	22⅝	Akzona 1.10	10	13	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
17½	13	Ala Gas1.10	7	6	17	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
109	103	AlaP pf8.28		x250	103	102½	102½—	½
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	16	70	25⅞	24⅞	25¼+	⅜
29¼	9¼	AlbertoC .35	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
17⅝	10½	Albtsn .36a	9	12	12½	12⅛	12½+	¼
31	22⅛	AlcanAl .80	15	321	29¼	29	29¼+	⅛
10½	7⅛	AlcoStd .16	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
43¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	42	72	31¼	30¼	30⅞—	⅝
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	24	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
31⅞	23¼	AlianM 2.94e	9	40	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
14⅝	6¾	AllALfe .24	7	18	10⅞	10¼	10¾—	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	AllegCp .28e	9	8	9	9	9 +	¼
29⅞	19½	AllelLud 1.20	6	16	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	½
44⅛	35½	AllgLud pf 3		6	37	37	37	— ½
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	22	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9¼	AllegGp .65f	6	3	10	9⅞	10	
35¾	28⅛	AllidCh 1.32	12	154	33⅝	32¾	33	— ⅝
44⅞	27½	All Mnt .45b	19	1	28½	28½	28½+	⅛
24¾	17¾	AllidMills .75	13	6	24½	24⅝	24½	
22	14⅝	AllidPd .68	6	17	16	15⅞	15½—	½
39⅞	22¾	AllidSr 1.40	6	82	23⅛	22½	23⅛+	⅛
5½	3	Allid Supmkt	9	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	8	AllisChl .21o	10	285	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
15½	8	AllrtAut .50	9	19	9¾	9	9¾+	⅝
63½	47⅞	Alcoa 1.94	12	177	57	56¾	57	
28⅝	22½	AmalSg 1.60	7	9	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
3.40	8⅝	AMBAC .50	7	39	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
6½	4¾	Amcord .10e	8	20	5	5	5 —	⅛
26¼	18½	Amerce 1.20	6	4	19	18¾	18¾—	¼
50½	31¼	A Hess .30b	22	21	33¾	32⅝	33½+	½
81½	70½	AmH pf3.50		132	76	75	76 +	1
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	18	8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅝
22⅝	10¼	Am Airlin		470	10⅞	10½	10¾	
11¼	4½	A Baker .20		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
45⅝	38	ABrands 2.38	8	52	38⅞	38½	38¾+	⅛
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	9	104	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅛
47½	9⅝	AmBkIM .28	8	9	10¼	10½	10¼+	⅝
34¼	27⅞	Am Can 2.20	9	67	32	31¾	31⅞—	⅜
26	23⅛	A Can pf1.75		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
26⅛	15⅞	ACenIM 2.32	7	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
24	19⅛	A Chain 1.20	7	10	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	¼
32⅛	22½	ACyan 1.25	9	117	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
27½	17⅛	AmDistill 1	14	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
61⅞	38	AmDsTl .43	21	58	38½	37⅞	38¼+	¼
13⅝	12¼	ADut pf.84a		1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
30¾	25¼	AmEIP 1.80	9	387	26¼	26	26⅛+	⅛
3⅛	11-16	AmExp Ind		85	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
10¾	3⅛	AmExp pf		x120	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	AmFin 1.10	9	17	18	17¾	17¾	
22⅝	17¾	AmFr pf1.50		x100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
28⅛	21½	AGEBd 1.92e		18	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
22⅝	17	AGnCv 1.36a		5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .52		6	17	14½	13⅞	14
31¼	25⅝	A Gin pf1.80		40	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅝
17⅝	10⅛	AHoist .40b		6	17	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	40	A Home .60	37	684	42¼	41⅝	41⅝—	⅜
62½	36½	AmHosp .28	35	120	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅞	AmInves .50	6	7	8⅞	8½	8½+	⅛
30⅞	6⅛	A Medld .12	5	147	8½	8	8	
12⅝	4	A Medicorp	4	129	4⅝	4⅝	4½+	⅛
35⅛	29	A MtlCl 1.50	10	16	30⅛	30½	30⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¾	Am Motors	5	192	7	6⅞	7	
47	35	ANatGs 2.40	8	54	36½	36	36⅛—	¼
18⅞	9⅝	Am Seat .72	18	1	10	10	10	
28⅞	15⅝	AmShip .68	6	4	15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
22¾	17⅝	ASmitR 1.20	8	93	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅝
13¾	10½	AmStand .20	7	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	
63	54¼	A Std pf4.75		4	56¼	56½	56½—	⅛
12⅝	10	AmSteril .26	15	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	AT&T wt		258	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	10	595	51	50¼	51 +	¼
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		115	59	58⅝	58⅞—	⅝
53½	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		236	51	50¾	50¾—	⅛
13½	10⅞	AWaWk .64	6	5	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
17¾	12⅝	Ameron .68	5	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
12	4⅞	AmesD .30h	4	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .40a	8	15	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
57⅛	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	7	186	22¾	22½	22⅝—	⅛
31¾	13¾	Amfac .64	6	369	14	13⅞	14	
47⅞	38	AMP Inc	42	69	41⅝	41¼	41¼—	⅛
6⅞	3½	Ampex Corp	56	64	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
30	22¼	Amstar 1.70	7	20	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	½
9½	6½	AmstrPet .68	1	8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
44⅞	33¾	Amsted 2.60	7	9	39	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4½	Amtel .20	13	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
24⅝	17⅞	Anacon .37e	8	71	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
29⅞	18⅝	AnchrH 1.08	6	28	19	18⅞	19	
24¾	14⅝	AndClay .60	5	2	16½	16½	16½+	¼
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	10	112	8	7½	7½—	⅝
18	12	Apache .32b	7	15	12½	12½	12½—	⅝
28¼	12⅛	ApcpO .891	6	9	13¼	12¾	13⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ApecoCp .16	15	87	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21½	7½	APL Corp	4	83	7⅞	7½	7½	
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	11	19	4¼	4	4	⅛
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	24	66	117	116	116½—	1¼
14⅛	5⅞	ArcaIN .14	8	29	7½	7	7½+	½
30	22½	ArcIaN pf 2		5	23	23	23 —	⅛
32	21¼	ArchDan .50	11	16	26½	25½	25½—	⅝
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr	5	33	4½	4	4½	
13⅛	10	Arlstar .72	6	12	10½	10⅛	10½	
28⅞	19¼	ArkPS 1.76	8	125	20⅞	20½	20⅞—	1⅛
22	11⅞	ArBest .40	6	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen RltyD	8	43	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
7⅞	5	Armada Cp	23	6	7½	7	7	— ½
25¼	19½	ArmcoS 1.20	7	64	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
31½	28¼	Arm pf 2.10		2.3	28½	28½	28½	
34¼	22	Armst Ck.80	12	70	22¼	21¾	22¼+	⅛
30	25⅝	Arm Ru1.40	5	12	26½	26	26¼+	¼
27⅝	13½	ArvinInd .52	10	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
49½	34⅛	ASA Ltd .50		281	50⅝	48½	50⅝+	1⅞
		ASA Lt fn.50		21	45½	45½	45½	
32⅞	23¼	AshOil 1.20	8	127	26	25⅝	25¾—	⅛
67	46½	AshO pf2.40		1	53	53	53 +	1
54½	30	AsdDG 1.30	9	4	32¼	32	32 +	⅛
33¾	22	AsdSp 1.20b	7	2	23	23	23	
8⅞	5½	Asd Transp		4	6	5¾	6	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .60b	4	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	
26¼	18½	Amerce 1.20	6	4	19	18¾	18¾—	¼
50½	31¼	A Hess .30b	22	21	33¾	32⅝	33½+	½
81½	70½	AmH pf3.50		132	76	75	76 +	1
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	18	8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅝
22⅝	10¼	Am Airlin		470	10⅞	10½	10¾	
11¼	4½	A Baker .20		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
45⅝	38	ABrands 2.38	8	52	38⅞	38½	38¾+	⅛
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	9	104	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅛
47½	9⅝	AmBkIM .28	8	9	10¼	10½	10¼+	⅝
34¼	27⅞	Am Can 2.20	9	67	32	31¾	31⅞—	⅜
26	23⅛	A Can pf1.75		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
26⅛	15⅞	ACenIM 2.32	7	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
24	19⅛	A Chain 1.20	7	10	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
32⅛	22½	ACyan 1.25	9	117	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
27½	17⅛	AmDistill 1	14	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
61⅞	38	AmDsTl .43	21	58	38½	37⅞	38¼+	¼
13⅝	12¼	ADut pf.84a		1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
30¾	25¼	AmEIP 1.80	9	387	26¼	26	26⅛+	⅛
3⅛	11-16	AmExp Ind		85	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
10¾	3⅛	AmExp pf		x120	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	AmFin 1.10	9	17	18	17¾	17¾	
22⅝	17¾	AmFr pf1.50		x100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
28⅛	21½	AGEBd 1.92e		18	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
22⅝	17	AGnCv 1.36a		5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .52		6	17	14½	13⅞	14
31¼	25⅝	A Gin pf1.80		40	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅝
17⅝	10⅛	AHoist .40b		6	17	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	40	A Home .60	37	684	42¼	41⅝	41⅝—	⅝
62½	36½	AmHosp .28	35	120	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅞	AmInves .50	6	7	8⅞	8½	8½+	⅛
30⅞	6⅛	A Medld .12	5	147	8½	8	8	
12⅝	4	A Medicorp	4	129	4⅝	4⅝	4½+	⅛
35⅛	29	A MtlCl 1.50	10	16	30⅛	30½	30⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¾	Am Motors	5	192	7	6⅞	7	
47	35	ANatGs 2.40	8	54	36½	36	36⅛—	¼
18⅞	9⅝	Am Seat .72	18	1	10	10	10	
28⅞	15⅝	AmShip .68	6	4	15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
22¾	17⅝	ASmitR 1.20	8	93	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅝
13¾	10½	AmStand .20	7	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	
63	54¼	A Std pf4.75		4	56¼	56½	56½—	⅛
12⅝	10	AmSteril .26	15	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	AT&T wt		258	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	10	595	51	50¼	51 +	¼
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		115	59	58⅝	58⅞—	⅝
53½	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		236	51	50¾	50¾—	⅛
13½	10⅞	AWaWk .64	6	5	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
17¾	12⅝	Ameron .68	5	3	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
12	4⅞	AmesD .30h	4	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .40a	8	15	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
57⅛	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	7	186	22¾	22½	22⅝—	⅛
31¾	13¾	Amfac .64	6	369	14	13⅞	14	
47⅞	38	AMP Inc	42	69	41⅝	41¼	41¼—	⅛
6⅞	3½	Ampex Corp	56	64	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
30	22¼	Amstar 1.70	7	20	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	½
9½	6½	AmstrPet .68	1	8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
44⅞	33¾	Amsted 2.60	7	9	39	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4½	Amtel .20	13	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
24⅝	17⅞	Anacon .37e	8	71	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
29⅞	18⅝	AnchrH 1.08	6	28	19	18⅞	19	
24¾	14⅝	AndClay .60	5	2	16½	16½	16½+	¼
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	10	112	8	7½	7½—	⅝
18	12	Apache .32b	7	15	12½	12½	12½—	⅝
28¼	12⅛	ApcpO .891	6	9	13¼	12¾	13⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ApecoCp .16	15	87	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21½	7½	APL Corp	4	83	7⅞	7½	7½	
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	11	19	4¼	4	4	⅛
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	24	66	117	116	116½—	1¼
14⅛	5⅞	ArcaIN .14	8	29	7½	7	7½+	½
30	22½	ArcIaN pf 2		5	23	23	23 —	⅛
32	21¼	ArchDan .50	11	16	26½	25½	25½—	⅝
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr	5	33	4½	4	4½	
13⅛	10	Arlstar .72	6	12	10½	10⅛	10½	
28⅞	19¼	ArkPS 1.76	8	125	20⅞	20½	20⅞—	1⅛
22	11⅞	ArBest .40	6	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen RltyD	8	43	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
7⅞	5	Armada Cp	23	6	7½	7	7	— ½
25¼	19½	ArmcoS 1.20	7	64	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
31½	28¼	Arm pf 2.10		2.3	28½	28½	28½	
34¼	22	Armst Ck.80	12	70	22¼	21¾	22¼+	⅛
30	25⅝	Arm Ru1.40	5	12	26½	26	26¼+	¼
27⅝	13½	ArvinInd .52	10	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
49½	34⅛	ASA Ltd .50		281	50⅝	48½	50⅝+	1⅞
		ASA Lt fn.50		21	45½	45½	45½	
32⅞	23¼	AshOil 1.20	8	127	26	25⅝	25¾—	⅛
67	46½	AshO pf2.40		1	53	53	53 +	1
54½	30	AsdDG 1.30	9	4	32¼	32	32 +	⅛
33¾	22	AsdSp 1.20b	7	2	23	23	23	
8⅞	5½	Asd Transp		4	6	5¾	6	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .60b	4	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	
26¼	18½	Amerce 1.20	6	4	19	18¾	18¾—	¼
50½	31¼	A Hess .30b	22	21	33¾	32⅝	33½+	½
81½	70½	AmH pf3.50		132	76	75	76 +	1
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	18	8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅝
22⅝	10¼	Am Airlin		470	10⅞	10½	10¾	
11¼	4½	A Baker .20		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
45⅝	38	ABrands 2.38	8	52	38⅞	38½	38¾+	⅛
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	9	104	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅛
47½	9⅝	AmBkIM .28	8	9	10¼	10½	10¼+	⅝
34¼	27⅞	Am Can 2.20	9	67	32	31¾	31⅞—	⅜
26	23⅛	A Can pf1.75		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
26⅛	15⅞	ACenIM 2.32	7	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
24	19⅛	A Chain 1.20	7	10	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
32⅛	22½	ACyan 1.25	9	117	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
27½	17⅛	AmDistill 1	14	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
61⅞	38	AmDsTl .43	21	58	38½	37⅞	38¼+	¼
13⅝	12¼	ADut pf.84a		1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
30¾	25¼	AmEIP 1.80	9	387	26¼	26	26⅛+	⅛
3⅛	11-16	AmExp Ind		85	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
10¾	3⅛	AmExp pf		x120	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	AmFin 1.10	9	17	18	17¾	17¾	
22⅝	17¾	AmFr pf1.50		x100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
28⅛	21½	AGEBd 1.92e		18	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
22⅝	17	AGnCv 1.36a		5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .52		6	17	14½	13⅞	14
31¼	25⅝	A Gin pf1.80		40	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅝
17⅝	10⅛	AHoist .40b		6	17	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	40	A Home .60	37	684	42¼	41⅝	41⅝—	⅝
62½	36½	AmHosp .28	35	120	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅞	AmInves .50	6	7	8⅞	8½	8½+	⅛
30⅞	6⅛	A Medld .12	5	147	8½	8	8	
12⅝	4	A Medicorp	4	129	4⅝	4⅝	4½+	⅛
35⅛	29	A MtlCl 1.50	10	16	30⅛	30½	30⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¾	Am Motors	5	192	7	6⅞	7	
47	35	ANatGs 2.40	8	54	36½	36	36⅛—	¼
18⅞	9⅝	Am Seat .72	18	1	10	10	10	
28⅞	15⅝	AmShip .68	6	4	15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
22¾	17⅝	ASmitR 1.20	8	93	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅝
13¾	10½	AmStand .20	7	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	
63	54¼	A Std pf4.75		4	56¼	56½	56½—	⅛
12⅝	10	AmSteril .26	15	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	AT&T wt		258	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	10	595	51	50¼	51 +	¼
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		115	59	58⅝	58⅞—	⅝
53½	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		236	51	50¾	50¾—	⅛
13½	10⅞	AWaWk .64	6	5	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
17¾	12⅝	Ameron .68	5	3	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
12	4⅞	AmesD .30h	4	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .40a	8	15	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
57⅛	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	7	186	22¾	22½	22⅝—	⅛
31¾	13¾	Amfac .64	6	369	14	13⅞	14	
47⅞	38	AMP Inc	42	69	41⅝	41¼	41¼—	⅛
6⅞	3½	Ampex Corp	56	64	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
30	22¼	Amstar 1.70	7	20	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	½
9½	6½	AmstrPet .68	1	8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
44⅞	33¾	Amsted 2.60	7	9	39	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4½	Amtel .20	13	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
24⅝	17⅞	Anacon .37e	8	71	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
29⅞	18⅝	AnchrH 1.08	6	28	19	18⅞	19	
24¾	14⅝	AndClay .60	5	2	16½	16½	16½+	¼
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	10	112	8	7½	7½—	⅝
18	12	Apache .32b	7	15	12½	12½	12½—	⅝
28¼	12⅛	ApcpO .891	6	9	13¼	12¾	13⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ApecoCp .16	15	87	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21½	7½	APL Corp	4	83	7⅞	7½	7½	
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	11	19	4¼	4	4	⅛
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	24	66	117	116	116½—	1¼
14⅛	5⅞	ArcaIN .14	8	29	7½	7	7½+	½
30	22½	ArcIaN pf 2		5	23	23	23 —	⅛
32	21¼	ArchDan .50	11	16	26½	25½	25½—	⅝
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr	5	33	4½	4	4½	
13⅛	10	Arlstar .72	6	12	10½	10⅛	10½	
28⅞	19¼	ArkPS 1.76	8	125	20⅞	20½	20⅞—	1⅛
22	11⅞	ArBest .40	6	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen RltyD	8	43	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
7⅞	5	Armada Cp	23	6	7½	7	7	— ½
25¼	19½	ArmcoS 1.20	7	64	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
31½	28¼

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1973

Dollar Drops To New Lows In Europe

France Tightens Credit To Fight Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

increased to 12 percent from 10 percent.

● By September, loans by banks must not have risen by more than 14 percent from the level a year earlier. This credit-tightening measure reduces the previously imposed level of 15 percent.

● Consumer loans by banks to individuals are to be cut back. Loans for purchases of weekend or vacation homes on mortgage, for example, cannot be made.

● Insurance companies can no longer make loans to industrial enterprises.

● Contingency budgetary spending is being held back.

In addition, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the government will seek parliamentary approval of a measure that will advance the date for payment of corporate taxes by two months, to Oct. 15, bringing into the treasury an estimated 3.6 billion francs.

The finance minister also said that there will be a 20 percent increase in import quotas for certain goods from Asian and Communist countries. This action is designed to make more low-cost products available and help to prevent price increases in similar French-made goods.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said it is hoped the measures will keep the country's inflation rate about 1 percent less than that prevailing in other Common Market countries.

The aim of the measures, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, is "to reconcile a reasonable degree of de-inflation with continued expansion and full employment."

In setting out to avoid overly strong measures which could affect both expansion and employment levels, the minister disappointed some bank economists who found the program too moderate.

Some experts suggested a revaluation of the franc would be a step likely to have a much stronger effect on the country's inflation.

French Finance Ministry sources retorted, however, that West Germany's past revaluations of the mark have failed to help that country master inflation.

Schweitzer Comment

GENEVA, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today described inflation as an increasingly serious international problem, with 1973 price increases in nearly all industrial countries running "significantly higher" than in 1972.

Mr. Schweitzer sounded his alarm over inflation in his farewell address, as head of the 125-nation agency, at a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva.

The persistence of inflation, he said, has been one of the reasons for difficulty in "preserving stability in foreign exchange markets."

The IMF official recalled the exchange rate adjustments that have taken place since late 1971 and explained that these changes require time before they are reflected in the underlying payments position of the United States and other countries.

Mr. Schweitzer said the appreciation of the currencies of the major creditor countries and further improvements of the competitive position of the U.S. dollar should result in what he called a "gradual but sustained improvement in the U.S. balance of payments."

The gradual strengthening of the dollar, he suggested, is an "essential prerequisite for a durable reform of the international monetary system."

German Payments Gap

FRANKFURT, July 5 (Reuters).—West Germany's balance of payments current account surplus fell to a provisional 942 million marks in May, compared with a revised 1.151 billion marks in April and a deficit of 285 million in May, 1972, the Bundesbank said today.

The basic balance of payments, which includes the current account and long-term capital account, showed a provisional surplus of 1.398 billion marks in May against a revised surplus of 1.579 billion DM in April and 792 million DM in May, 1972, the bank said.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

July 5, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Strl. (A per £)	2.6725	2.6745	— 1.32
Belg. fr. (A)	35.45	35.425	
Belg. fr. (B)	35.3	37.075	+27.32
Deutsche mark	2.34	2.3375	+38.31
Dane krone	5.625	5.38	+24.24
Escudo	22.875	22.825	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.035	4.025	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.035	4.025	+27.69
Guilder	2.55	2.5275	+26.67
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	608	602.5	
Lira (B)	581	577	+ 0.08
Peseta	58.025	58.025	
Schilling	17.17	17.125	+34.67
Sw. krona	4.02	3.97	+19.84
Swiss franc	2.815	2.82	+37.88
Yen	265	264.95	+18.15

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

U.S. Sets Export Curb On 41 Farm Products

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department said today 41 categories of agricultural commodities are being made subject to export controls, effective immediately. The commodities include edible oils, animal fats and livestock protein feed.

The action, announced by Secretary Frederick Dent, was taken under authority of the Export Administration Act of 1969 and was approved by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz.

Mr. Dent said that under an export licensing system for the 41 commodity categories covered by today's action, the government will permit shipment of all orders accepted on or before June 13 for export before Oct. 1.

However, Mr. Dent said orders accepted after June 13 for shipment between now and Oct. 1 will be subject to restriction. He said no export licenses will be issued until a new system of shipping allocations—which presumably could allow export of a portion of the orders—is announced "subsequently."

In expanding the list of commodities subject to export controls, Mr. Dent said the commodities involved also were generally high in protein and likely subject to a substantial increase in foreign demand.

Corn was not on the list, although the Nixon administration has said it would include corn if there proved to be a sudden upsurge in exports.

However, corn oil and corn gluten feed were on the list of commodities subject to controls.

Among others were prepared poultry and dairy cattle feeds, fish meal, lard, alfalfa meal, prepared livestock feeds, peanuts, sunflower seeds, bone meal and flaxseed.

Various oils made from soybeans and cottonseeds were also included on the new list.

Commodity futures were relatively strong early today on the Chicago Board of Trade, but after the government announced the extension of controls heavy liquidation set in.

British Reaction

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—British protein commodity brokers said today that the extension of U.S. export controls will accelerate the "polarization" of America, the Soviet Union and Europe.

Instead of an East-West trade relationship in which Europe has been a participant, it is likely that Europe will become a third, self-sufficient trading bloc pursuing its own initiatives to compensate for the apparently increased anti-free trade policies which the latest U.S. measures seem to indicate, a London soybean products merchant said.

General London market opinion was that problems caused by last week's U.S. embargo on soybean exports have become tougher and will take longer to resolve. One dealer said that, despite any European official denials of retaliation, a more realistic prospect is that such retaliation could appear in trade with the United States. For example, European traders individually might decide to boycott imports of U.S. oranges, he argued.

Several dealers said they saw in the measures America's restrictive net spreading. The result will be a greater confusion over commodity contracts, and much money will be lost by British and European market participants, they forecast.

"Nothing is going to be the same again," a London seed oil broker claimed. Another source said repercussions of the U.S. control extensions are likely to "snowball worldwide."

EEC Official In U.S. Talks

BRUSSELS, July 5 (NYT).—Pierre Lardinois, the European Economic Community commissioner responsible for agriculture, will fly to Washington this weekend for talks on the U.S. government's temporary 50 percent reduction in exports of soybeans and derivative products. He is expected to discuss future prospects with Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, and George P. Shultz, Treasury Secretary.

The Common Market countries, Mr. Lardinois said at a news conference yesterday, are heavily dependent on soybeans and soybean meal to feed their livestock. Imports to the nine countries last year were worth about $1 billion, and, at just over eight million tons, accounted for half the U.S. exports.

The reductions in existing contracts—50 percent for soybeans, 40 percent for meal—are valid until Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 respectively. Mr. Lardinois said he did not think the Europeans would be in great difficulty before October and that the critical months would be October and November, when the new crop has been harvested but not yet processed and delivered. Future U.S. policy is not yet clear, he added.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John B. Charlton

John B. Charlton has been appointed to succeed Leonard L. Millar as director of manufacturing for Monsanto Textiles Co.—Europe, with headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Millar has moved to Lansil Ltd., Monsanto's subsidiary in Lancaster, U.K., as chairman and managing director.

* * *

J. McLain Stewart has been named to replace Alonzo L. McDonald jr. as managing director of McKinsey & Co.'s Paris and Milan offices. Mr. McDonald is returning to the United States as managing director of the firm.

* * *

Imodco International had named Blair Kerr to head the company's new wholly-owned subsidiary in London. Mr. Blair was previously a regional manager for the parent company.

* * *

Walter Imthurn has been appointed manager in charge of institutional sales of international securities for Citicorp, the merchant banking arm of First National City Bank in London.

* * *

Keith Newlands has been appointed director, development policy and planning, of BSC (International) Ltd., the British Steel subsidiary.

* * *

Brascan Ltd. of Toronto has announced Albert Zumbiehl's appointment as president of Brascan International SA, Geneva.

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IFI and IFI International increase their respective share capitals. The shares of IFI International are listed for the first time in Luxembourg.

IFI shareholders can now acquire ownership of IFI International, through the present capital increase which is reserved for them. IFI is the Holding Company for a group of companies including FIAT, SAI, La RINASCENTE and others.

IFI International is the Holding Company grouping all IFI's foreign investments.

Its shares are as of today listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange where subscription rights will also be quoted.

The company already possesses distinct features and an independent portfolio of investments with an organized structure well diversified both as to industry and geographical area of operation and capable of affording good diversification vis-à-vis the parent corporation.

Detailed information about the participations may be found in the prospectus recently made available.

The new shares will be offered for subscription to the holders of common and preferred shares of IFI, the Group's Parent Company, after IFI's forthcoming capital increase.

The subscription price for the new shares is U.S. $14.00 inclusive of a premium over face value of U.S. $4.00.

The cost of issue will be borne by the company. Title to dividend is from January 1, 1973.

This is the first time that shareholders in Italy are presented with an operation of this kind. The IFI Group has demonstrated its desire to contribute to European economic and financial integration and the Italian investor is now offered the interesting potential of a geographically and sectorially diversified investment. Shareholders of IFI, in particular, who were hitherto only indirectly involved in the group's non-Italian investment policy, will now acquire ownership in the company entrusted with its implementation and will directly benefit from the results. On the other hand, the enlarged shareholding will give the company access to a stock exchange with a broad share base guaranteeing a significant market. Both the increased number of shareholders and the newly obtained listing will guarantee when necessary the availability of the most favorable conditions to ensure additional financing.

'TREASURY SECRETARY SHULTZ SAYS THERE ARE SOME GREAT BARGAINS UP THERE AND I SAY THE GREAT BARGAIN IS DOWN HERE'

According to Survey of Farmers, Experts

Bumper Harvest for U.S. Crops Is Possible

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP-DJ).—There is a good chance of bumper harvests of most major U.S. crops this year, according to a survey of farmers, agricultural economists and grain traders.

The experts say that bountiful harvests would considerably ease the upward pressure on prices of meat, milk, eggs and other foods by helping to meet the demand for livestock and poultry feed.

But even bin-busting yields are not likely to take all the inflationary steam out of food prices, the experts warn. Domestic and foreign demand for U.S. crops is expected to remain strong, they point out, and reserve stocks of the major crops have shrunk to dangerously low levels.

Food shortages could develop, too, as a result of depleted supplies of feedstuffs and Phase-3 1/2, which is causing some food processors to close or slow down because their selling prices are frozen below the cost of production. Farmers have been cutting back their output of meat, milk and eggs because of high feed prices and retail price ceilings.

The development of this year's crops is being watched intently in Washington and around the world. The government has restricted exports of soybeans and soybean meal, a key animal feed, and today imposed curbs on a further 41 farm commodities.

A key factor in determining when the restrictions might be lifted is how big the 1973 crops will be.

The first official indication will come on July 10, when the Department of Agriculture releases its next report on crop conditions. The report will contain final planting acreage figures and production estimates and projections for major crops based on July 1 conditions.

In advance of the report, a current assessment gives the following results:

● Corn: Production probably will not reach the 6-billion-bushel target set by the government. Based on farmers' planting intentions and past yields, a crop of about 5.7 billion bushels is forecast by many observers.

Even a 5.7-billion-bushel crop would not supply a repetition of the expected consumption of 5.8 billion bushels in the current crop year, which ends Sept. 30. A recent surge in exports suggests that the carryover on Oct. 1 may be only 650 million bushels, 42 percent less than last year and the smallest since 487 million in 1952.

● Soybeans: These are the big gainer this year, partly because prices shot up astronomically to $12 a bushel last month, from a little more than $4 at the beginning of this year, and partly because they can be planted later, until July 15 in the south, than almost any other crop. A survey of growers in mid-June by the American Soybean Association indicates that acreage will be up 20 percent this year and output up 18 percent to more than 1.5 billion bushels.

But, notes James Yancey, a staff member of the trade group, "reaction to developments since the survey was taken, notably the export restrictions, may depress final planting by two or three million acres."

Last year's crop of 1.28 billion bushels was more than used up; the projected carryover at the end of the crop year on Aug. 30 is 40 million bushels, down from 72 million a year before.

● Wheat: Production looks promising, most observers say. The winter wheat harvest, which is almost complete, is estimated at 1.32 billion bushels, up 11 percent from last year. The spring wheat harvest will start in about a month, and it shows indications of rounding out total production at 1.7 to 1.8 billion bushels, up from 1.5 billion last year and the previous record of 1.6 billion in 1971.

● Grain sorghum: Producers say they expect a crop of about 900 million bushels, up from 827 million last year, on a 9 percent increase in acreage. Farmers say the crop seems in good shape except for scattered areas of drought.

Kuwait to Review Pact With Western Oil Firms

KUWAIT, July 5 (Reuters).—Kuwait will reconsider certain clauses of its participation agreement with Western oil companies, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber al Ahmed said today.

The agreement, signed with Gulf Oil and British Petroleum on January 8, provided the country with an initial 25 percent share in the companies' operations. Since then, however, there has been pressure from the national assembly to raise the Kuwait share to 51 percent.

German Jobless Rate Declines During June

NUREMBERG, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany declined to 201,000 in June from 211,300 in May, but was up from 190,200 a year earlier, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The unemployment rate for June stood at 0.9 percent, down from 1 percent in May, but unchanged from June 1972. The number of jobs vacant rose to 673,600, from 653,000 in May and 600,800 a year earlier.

U.S. Bank Sets Prime Rate Rise

NEWARK, N.J., July 5 (Reuters).—Midlantic Banks Inc. said today it will increase its prime rate to 8 1/4 percent from 8 percent, effective Monday, July 9.

Midlantic said that the continued rise in the cost of money makes an increase in the prime rate necessary in order to align it more closely with money rates generally.

PECHINEY UGINE-KUHLMANN

The General Meeting of PECHINEY UGINE-KUHLMANN was held on June 19, 1973.

The final consolidated accounts (exclusive of minority interests), show a profit after extraordinary losses and profits of 273 million Francs (Fr. 10.9 per share) compared with 308 million Francs (Fr. 12.2 per share) in 1971.

The cash flow, excluding exceptional elements, represents 1,055 million Francs (Fr. 41.9 per share) as against 1,114 million Francs (Fr. 44.3 per share).

Net Assets per share amount to Fr. 243 compared with Fr. 240.2.

The parent company's accounts show a profit of 222.6 million Francs.

The dividend has been maintained at Fr. 8, or a global revenue of Fr. 12 per share which includes a fiscal credit of Fr. 4 already paid to the Treasury.

In his allocution, the Chairman has stressed the fact that, in the initial months of 1973, a significant turning point has been made in connection with the group's overall activities in the steel, iron and chemical industry both in France and abroad.

As a result of an improvement in the conjuncture, the 1973 Financial Year can be anticipated with optimism; and taking into account an habitual prudence, one can expect to attain the consolidated profit of 350 million Francs announced on May 4, 1973.

Little Action on NYSE As Dow Gains Slightly

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Stock market prices drifted sideways today in slow trading and closed with minor changes on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 874.32, up 0.15, after recording losses for most of the session. The NYSE price index, however, slipped 0.09 to 53.59, another new low for 1973, in a better reflection of the general trend.

Volume on the Big Board was a moderate 10.5 million shares, down from 10.56 million Tuesday, prior to the July Fourth holiday.

The dollar sank to new lows against several major European currencies today, and the prime interest rate of commercial banks here began climbing to 8 1/4 percent with the announcement by Midlantic Banks of a 1/4-point increase.

First National City Bank is widely expected to announce a similar increase shortly, and other banks probably will follow. The current rise is occurring less than a week after the last increase and will not serve to diminish the anxieties of investors, who are aware of the traditional antipathy of the stock market to rising interest rates.

Most investors were on the sidelines today and institutions continued to dominate the activity. The majority of the stocks on the most active list got there because of block trades.

Time Inc. surrendered 3/4 to 30 1/2. Time agreed to acquire Temple Industries through an exchange of stock. Temple's stock rose 3/8 to 14 5/8.

Warner-Lambert

Warner-Lambert edged up 3/8 to 47 3/8. Warner said the Food and Drug Administration had given it the green light to market its soft contact lens—Softcon—for use in treating corneal disease.

Frigitronics, which said it will receive cash royalties under its agreement on marketing the Softcon contact lens, climbed 2 7/8 to 16 7/8 on the American Stock Exchange after a delayed opening.

Engelhard Minerals, the day's volume leader, dipped 1/8 to 15 1/8.

Motors were steady to fractionally higher, while steels were narrowly irregular as were chemicals.

TWA rose 1 1/4 to 20 7/8 among the air carriers.

On the Amex, the index closed unchanged at 32.25 in quiet trading. Declining issues outnumbered advancing ones 365 to 305, with 359 unchanged. Volume declined to 1,632,485 from 1,979,000 on Tuesday. The exchange was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Toyota Net Soars By 44.6 Percent During First Half

TOKYO, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor Co., Japan's largest car manufacturer, reported today its net income soared by 44.6 percent in the half year ended May 31.

Earnings for the period were 36.3 billion yen, up from 25.1 billion yen in the corresponding period a year earlier, while sales rose to 647.4 billion yen from 538.8 billion yen.

Toyota declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 yen a share, unchanged.

Toyota said 5.5 billion yen of its May-term profit resulted from last year's termination of Japanese government export incentives. As a result, the company liquidated some accounts previously reserved for overseas market development, and adjusted its depreciation schedule to a lower rate.

For the half year ending November, Toyota forecast sales at about 680 billion yen, up from 587 billion yen a year earlier.

November-term profit is expected to be about the total reported for May, the company said. For the six months ended November, 1972, Toyota's profit totaled 31.9 billion yen.

Mannesmann Net Dips

DUSSELDORF, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Profit of Mannesmann AG declined in the 1973 first half from a year ago, although sales increased 12 percent, chairman Egon Overbeck told the annual meeting today.

Mr. Overbeck said Mannesmann expects improved earnings in the second half. He did not give profits or sales figures for the first half.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	8	8	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
15¼	12¾	StPaul5 .54e		35	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
46⅞	35¾	StRegP 1.60	11	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+½
10⅞	6¾	SalantCp .24	5	x30	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
20⅜	16⅛	SanDGs 1.20	8	26	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
18⅞	6⅝	Sandrs Assn	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
17⅞	9¾	Sangamo .43	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
25⅞	14	SJuan 2.19t	13	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
34⅞	22¾	SFe In 1.60a	7	76	24	23⅝	24	
9⅞	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		23	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
58⅞	43½	SanFeInt .20	21	67	45½	45	45½	
8½	5	SarWtSc .30	11	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
16	14½	SavneE 1.12	10	3	15	15	15	+⅛
18⅛	17	SavnEA .33e		4	17¼	17¼	17¼	
13½	6	SavODr .12e	11	14	6⅝	6	6⅛	—⅛
17⅞	7⅝	SavinB Mch	16	24	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅜
14⅛	5⅞	Saxon Ind	4	62	6	5⅞	6	
27½	5¾	SCA Svc	6	44	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Schaefer Cp		15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
80⅞	27¼	Scherg Plgh	46	181	76¾	74½	74¾	—1½
69⅝	53	SchlitzBr .59	34	116	58⅛	55⅞	58	+⅜
105¾	82½	Schlmbg .50	46	285	95⅝	94	95¾	+½
18⅞	10⅝	SCM Cp .40	6	36	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+⅛
9¾	5	SCOAUnd .60	17	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
21⅞	9½	ScotLFd .58	4	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
44¾	26⅝	ScotFetz .88	10	28	28	28	28	—⅛
13⅝	8	ScottPor .40	6	178	8⅛	8	8¼	—⅛
96⅝	71¼	ScottPap .56	9	68	12½	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
28⅞	17⅞	ScovWMf .75	8	38	19½	19	19¼	—⅜
49	44½	Scovil pf2.50		5	48½	47	47	—2⅝
9⅞	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		.109	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
8¾	8⅛	Scud pf.31t		52	8½	8½	8½	
82¼	27⅞	SeaCstL 2.20	4	198	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4½	SbdWA .55t	5	35	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
15⅞	8¼	Seagrve .52r	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
29½	16½	SealdPw .72	7	6	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
39⅞	33½	Searle GD	30	444	34⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—⅞
123¼	91⅝	SearR 1.40a	22	272	99⅝	92	92⅞	+1⅛
9¼	7⅞	Seatrain Lin		81	3⅞	2⅞	3	—⅛
64½	35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	23	105	39½	39	39	—⅛
26⅞	12½	Servmt .52b	6	15	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
12¼	7½	Shaksprs .28	7	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
22	10	Shasoil .10	6	14	12	11⅞	12	—⅛
59⅞	45⅞	SHELLOil 2.40	12	63	51¾	51⅛	51¾	—
93⅛	81½	ShellGl .54	4	86	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	—⅛
24½	15⅞	ShellGt pf1.40		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
24½	17¼	ShllGl pf1.35		9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
51⅞	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	13	35½	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
10	5⅞	SlogcH .20e	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	12¾	SierraPc .86	9	15	13⅝	12⅞	13	+⅛
22⅞	15⅞	Signal .60b	7	137	17¼	16½	17	+
48⅛	36	Signal pf2.20		7	38	38	38	
20½	15⅝	Signal pf 1		1	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
51	43½	Signode .79	17	27	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+⅛
5¼	2⅞	Simm Prcc	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	17¼	Simmons .88	8	32	17½	17¼	17½	—⅛
62⅞	42¼	SimpPat .30	42	90	49⅞	49	49	—1⅜
73½	46⅛	Singer 2.40	9	108	46¼	46		
44	22	SkilCp .90a	8	3	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—
33⅛	13½	Skyline .24	10	108	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
22½	14⅞	SmithAO .74	7	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
23⅞	17	SmithInt .32	18	7	18	18	18	—⅜
67⅞	45⅞	SmithKline 2	16	152	55⅞	55	55	—1⅛
22	15⅞	SmithTr .40	7	1	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
21¼	12	SolaBas .55	8	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
57¼	38⅞	SonyCp .05c	35	299	40⅞	40	40	—⅛
		Sony In.05c		10	37¼	37¼	37¼	
31¼	25⅞	SouLin 1.62b	5	8	27½	27¼	27¼	+⅛
10	6½	SOS Cin .37	5	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
25	19⅞	SCarE 1.43	10	37	20⅞	20	20⅞	+⅛
24	20½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	1	22	22	22	
20	16	Southdwn In	4	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
35¼	23½	Sodw pf1.80		7	24½	24½	24½	
38¼	32⅞	SoeastBk .76	19	7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
28½	22⅞	SoCelE 1.58	8	163	22½	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
20⅞	18½	SouhnCo 1.34	9	185	18⅞	18½	18½	
40¼	32⅞	SouNGE 1.96	7	22	33⅞	32½	32½	—⅜
65⅞	47⅞	SoNRes 1.50	9	32	47½	47	47	—⅛
45	37⅞	SoNET 2.72	8	10	38½	38	38	—⅛
45⅞	28	SouPac 2.16	8	172	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
40¼	29¾	SouRy 1.72	8	1222	34	33	33¼	+⅛
7⅛	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
35⅞	24½	SouUGs 1.36	8	5	25	25	25	
29¼	14½	SouInld .24b	11	45	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
14	6⅞	SwAirm .37f	12	113	11	11	11	
11⅞	7⅞	SwstFor Ind	3	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
14⅞	11¼	SwstPSv .78	11	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Sparton .20a	4	6	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅛
30½	15¾	SperryHut 1	4	20	15⅞	15½	15⅞	—⅛
50½	35⅛	SperryR .66	15	226	40⅞	39¾	40½	+½
19	11	Sprague El	14	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅜
15⅛	12¼	SpringM .60	7	4	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+⅜
36	23	SquareD In	17	15	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
114⅛	94⅞	Squibb 1.55	29	124	96⅛	95	96⅛	+1⅛
29½	24⅞	StaleyM 1.40	8	39	25	24	24	—1¼
55¾	49⅛	StBrand 1.73	15	22	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
56¾	34	StBPaint .25	34	47	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
20¼	13⅞	StdInfl .40	6	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
90	72½	StOilCal 3		11	77¼	76¼	76¼	+⅛
91½	80⅝	StOilInd 2.49	15	123	87⅞	86⅞	87¼	+⅜
110¾	84½	StOilOh 2.70	28	44	102	101⅛	101¾	+⅜
9¼	6⅝	StPress .15e	8	7	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
17⅞	10	StPrudny .66	10	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
44⅞	30	StanWK .84b	11	4	32	32	32	
16⅛	8¾	Stanray .60	6	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
23	16⅛	Starrett .80e	7	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
28	21⅞	StatMl 2.40e	9	12	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
14	13¼	StatMS .30e		24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
49½	40⅞	StauffCh 1.90	10	49	43⅝	43⅛	43½	—⅛
10⅝	7⅞	Sterchi .48b	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
37⅛	32	SterDrug .59	26	937	32½	32	32½	—⅛
35⅛	24⅞	Stevens 1.60	6	28	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
35⅞	26½	StewWa 1.85	8	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
21⅞	14⅛	StokeVenC 1	6	14	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
44	32⅞	StoneWeb 2	7	17	33⅝	33½	33½	—½
13⅝	8⅛	StoneCon .30	7	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	8	7	18⅞	18½	18⅛	—⅜
15⅞	7⅝	StrldRite .65	5	16	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—⅜
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	9	35	34¼	35	+ ½
41¾	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		3	27	27	27	+⅜
17⅞	2⅞	SuavSh .15e	4	40	3½	3⅛	3¼	
33	14½	SubnPro .80	6	8	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
10½	6¾	SuCrest		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
25½	15	Sun Chm .40	6	29	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	12	8	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
48⅝	41	Sun O pf2.25		50	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	12	13	23½	23⅛	23½	—⅛
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	13	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
50½	40¼	Sunds pfA.50		1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅜
14¼	9⅞	Sunshine Mn	72	47	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅞	14⅝	SupValu .76	6	18	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—⅛
353	213	Supr Oil 1.40	163	2	235	234⅝	235	—1½
14⅛	5⅝	SupmkG .20	7	53	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—½
24¾	19⅞	Survey 2.75e		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
19	14⅝	Sutro 1.70e	9	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
12⅞	7½	Swank .48a	8	5	8	8	8	+⅛
37⅞	21⅞	Sybron .64	12	128	21⅛	20¼	21½	
62	42	Sybrn pf2.48		5	47	46½	46½	—1½
15⅞	7⅛	Systron Don	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
T								
20	10⅝	Talcott .27p		4	15⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
11¾	5¼	Talley .45r	5	133	6½	6	6	—½
15⅞	10½	Talley pfB 1		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
22⅞	18⅝	TampaE .84	10	1	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp		76	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
23	9⅞	Tappan .40	4	52	10⅛	9½	9¾	—⅛
28¼	9⅝	Technicon	16	24	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	—⅜
55⅝	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	17	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
19¾	4⅛	Telecon .24e	4	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
29½	11⅞	Teledyn .59f	6	86	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Telex Cp	25	65	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
24⅞	14⅛	Templet .32	8	89	15	13½	14⅝	+⅜
30⅛	21½	Tenneco 1.36	8	182	21⅞	21¼	21¼	—½
8⅞	3⅛	Tenneco wt A		97	4	3⅛	3⅞	—⅛
113¼	84	Tennc pf5.50		6	83½	83	83	—1
43⅝	24	Tesoro Pet	8	29	26⅝	25⅞	26	—⅛
43⅛	33⅞	Texaco 1.72	9	527	34	33¼	33⅞	—⅛
61¼	43¼	TexETr 1.58	13	191	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	—⅛
40	23	TexGsT 1.64	6	114	23⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—½
25¼	17⅛	Texasglf .60	18	118	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
27½	15	Texasind 1b	8	11	18	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
100½	83½	Textinst .56	33	182	85⅝	83⅛	85⅝	+1⅜
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	22	49	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅜
23¼	16⅝	TexPLd .52e	12	3	16½	16½	16½	
24½	28¼	TexUt 1.04	14	94	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
31⅛	16½	Textl Ind	5	24	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
34⅝	16⅛	Textron .96	7	74	17	16⅞	17	
44½	28¼	Textr pfD.08		4	28⅞	28½	28½	
34⅛	20	Textr pfI.40		6	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅜
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	6	62	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+½
101½	79¾	ThmBet 1.12	27	18	84⅛	84	84⅛	—⅛
21⅞	11⅞	Thomln .40b	8	17	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
24¾	14	ThompJW 1	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
12	6¾	hrftyD .37	7	11	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
28½	21¼	T I Corp 1.40	7	50	23⅛	22½	22⅞	+⅜
39⅞	23	TidwtM .52	11	7	24½	24¼	24½	—½
63¼	29⅝	Time In 1.90	8	20	31⅝	30½	30½	—⅜
23⅞	16½	TimeMir .30	12	27	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
47⅝	33¼	Timkn 1.88a	7	4	34⅛	34	34	
25	15⅝	TishRlt .40b	18	13	16⅛	15⅞	16	
9⅝	5⅞	Tobin Pkg		1	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
24⅝	12	TodShp .20p	78	21	15	14⅞	15	—⅛
20⅞	27⅛	ToledE 1.92		21	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅜
23⅝	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	10	14	17⅝	17½	17¼	
46	17⅝	TootRh 1.14f	9	49	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
17½	10	TootRol .40b	9	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
69½	36¾	TraneCo .96	11	15	39	38⅛	38¾	—⅛
43	27⅛	TranUn 1.32	10	58	27⅛	27	27	—⅜
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	379	21	19⅞	20⅞	+1¼
29¼	22¾	TWA pf.50b		1	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
13¼	6⅝	TransWd Fin	4	5	7⅛	7	7	+⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Transn .55b	9	338	11⅝	11	11¼	
123	83	Trans pf4.50		1	85½	85½	85½	+½
23¼	20	Traninc .77e	11	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
15	9⅞	Transcn .43	9	5	10⅛	10⅛	10½	—⅛
49¼	26½	Travelrs .84	8	184	27⅞	27⅛	27½	—⅜
50⅝	36¾	Traveir pf 2		9	39	38⅛	38½	+¾
14⅞	4⅝	TryLdg .05e	6	51	5⅛	5	5	
34⅛	25⅞	TriCon 2.56e		42	26⅝	26½	26⅞	—⅛
36⅝	33⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
37	27⅝	TriSM 2.69e	11	21	32½	32	32	+⅜
16⅛	11½	Triangln .80	7	13	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
21	12⅛	TringP .30	4	10	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
25⅞	16	Trinity In .56	9	12	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
57⅞	16	Tropicana	19	119	20	19½	19¾	+⅜
34⅞	20⅛	TRW In 1.04	8	41	21⅝	20⅝	21	—½
89⅞	60½	TRW pf4.40		6	63⅝	60½	60⅝	
15⅝	12¾	TucsonG .76		18	13⅛	12⅞	13	
12⅝	6⅛	TwenCe .05e	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	11⅝	TylerCp .20	4	12	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
U								
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	17	979	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+⅛
33½	16	UAL pf.40		1	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
22¼	13⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
17⅝	14⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	8	14	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
21⅝	11⅝	UMC Ind .76	6	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
55⅝	45¾	UNV In 1.69e	8	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
48⅝	35⅝	U Camp 1.08	13	94	39½	39⅛	39⅝	—⅜
51⅝	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	9	524	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+⅛
41⅞	25½	UnCom 1.33	7	27	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	9	74	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	16½	Un Elec 1.28	12	93	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
57⅝	52	Un El pf 4		2150	54½	54	54½	
27⅝	4½	Un Industl 3	3	26	5⅛	5	5	
41⅞	34⅝	UnOCal 1.60	*	127	36½	35	35⅛	+⅛
54¼	45⅛	UOCa pf2.50		31	48½	47½	48½	+⅛
70½	51⅛	UPacCp 2.16	10	103	53½	52	53	+⅛
40	24¼	Unionam .84	9	17	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	88	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
106½	100	Uniryal pf 8		x20	101¼	101¼	101¼	
7⅞	1½	Unishops		57	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
46¼	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	6	74	27½	27	27½	+⅛
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	8	31	7	6⅝	7	
15½	12⅝	UBrd pf1.20		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
10	7¾	Unit Co 1.70e		31	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
15	7	UnitFin Cal	5	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31	19½	UnitGas .84	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
34⅛	29⅛	UStim .2.24	8	8	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+⅛
9⅝	5	Unitind .32	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	5¼	Unitin pf.42		7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅞	11	Unitrnn .10	10.	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
28⅝	17⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	16	18	18	18	
22½	17½	UnNMM 1.30	6	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nucfr	.53	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
27⅝	12⅛	UnRetrng .15	6	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
44⅝	37⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	58	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+⅞
39½	25¼	USFor 6.07e		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
24⅞	17	USFrgt 1.40	9	32	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
27⅝	20⅝	USGyps 1.60	7	120	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
30⅝	24⅝	USGy pf1.80	95	25	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
25¼	8¼	USHome .16	4	79	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
21⅞	11¼	US Ind .65	4	386	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—½
35½	15½	USLeasg .20	13	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
16⅛	12⅝	USRlty 1.36	14	9	14⅛	13⅞	14	—⅛
23¼	12⅝	USShoe .95	7	53	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
35	28⅝	USSteel 1.60	8	290	29⅞	29⅝	29½	
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	9	55	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	—⅛
37¼	22	Zapata Corp	6	126	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+⅜
29¾	9	Zayre Corp	4	11	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
56	33½	ZenithR 1.32	12	58	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	12	531	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+⅜

x—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. vw—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 5, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$8.71
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.36
(w) Amitalia Fund	$9.28
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF67.50
(w) Andreas Equity	Can.$5.12
(w) Apollo (Temnus) Iss. pr.	SF63.97
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$85.24
(w) Aries Fund	$31.96
(w) Asia Corporation	DM12.04
(r) Atlantic Invest.	$42.12
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.66
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.30
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF924.00
— (d) Conbar	SF672.00
— (d) Grobar	SF681.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF933.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BTF Growth Fund	$5.58
— (w) BTF Japan Fund	$12.31
— (w) BTF Trust S.A.	$3.87
— (w) BTF Income Fund	$9.73
(w) Bread & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$30.81
(w) Brentinvest	$19.80
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.27
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$13.26
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$3.15
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.13
(d) Capital Resptmvest	LF938
(d) Caribbco N.V. "C" Sh.	$130.73
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$739.03
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$9.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.31
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.15
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$604.31
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF80.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF86.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF13.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF38.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF271.50
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.15
(w) D.G.C.	$57.35
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.42
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.15
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,916
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.53
— (w) Dr. Interct. Inv. Fd	$

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	5	6	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
4⅞	6⅞	AbrdMf .40b	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
3¼	1⅛	Aberden Pet	68	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2¼	1¼	Acme Prec	50	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅞	3⅝	Action Ind	4	13	4⅜	4	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Adam Russ	9	9	3⅝	3	3⅝+	½
19⅝	10¼	Admiralty .50	4	1	11	11	11 +	¼
8⅞½	7½	Adobe Corp	16	29	7⅞	7½	7¾+	½
5½	2¾	A&E Plast P	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	8	3	2	2	2 +	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	AffiliCap .39f	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	Affil Cp wt		3	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Affil Hsp .20	12	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16	5⅝	AIC Pht .54f	7	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
12	8	Airborn Frt	14	79	8½	8	8	
11⅛	6⅝	Airpax .45f	6	1	7	7	7	
19½	13⅝	Alwick .16	24	5	16½	16½	16½	
61	54	AlaP pf4.20		250	57	57	57 +	¼
7⅞	4⅛	Alaska Airl		24	5	4⅝	5 +	¼
4⅝	2½	Albs Waldn		4	3	3	3 —	⅛
12½	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	10	3	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AlfAmer Ind		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	7⅝	Alleghy Airl	10	14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
51	31	AllegA pfC 3		1	35	35	35 +	1
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	3	AllegA wtN		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Alles Co wt		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Allied Art	2	58	3½	3	3¼+	¼
12⅝	8⅝	Allied Cntrl	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
26¾	17⅛	AllsThr 1.14	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
7½	4	Allamil Cp	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Altec Corp	72	13-16	¾	¾		
4⅞	2⅝	Altec Cp pf		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	AlterFds .60	6	11	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
54⅞	51	Alca pf 3.75		2200	53½	50¼	50¼—	¾
12⅝	8⅛	AlumSpc .44	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	2⅝	Amco Ind	35	5	2½	2½	2½	
2	3	AHessL wt		39	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
14	8⅝	AmBilt .50	4	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
25⅝	14⅞	AmBusP .20	17	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3⅝	⅜	ACanMg wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30⅝	24⅝	AFitch 2.71e	9	4	27	27	27	
6	4	Am Int Pict	7	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅝	6½	Alarasil .24e	7	4	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅜
9	4	AmAlizaA .33	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24¼	16⅝	AmWr 1.85e	5	5	17½	17¼	17¼—	½
8¼	5⅝	AmWt .10e	6	140	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+	1
28⅝	31⅛	A Petrf 1.10	13	3	35	34⅝	34⅝—	¼
⅛	1-32	AmPetrol rt		43	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8⅝	6⅝	A Plan 2.30t	16	43	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅜
4⅝	3¼	A Prec .05e	17	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	1	A RiTr .08e	11	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	AmRitgV wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
26¼	4⅝	Am Recreat	5	102	5	4½	4½—	⅝
18⅛	6¼	ASafeE .68t	6	21	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	A Techl .05e	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	⅛
26¼	7⅝	AmTrain Sv	13	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
42	16⅛	AMICCp .04	11	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	¼
2⅝	1½	Anglo C .10e	13	6	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Anthony Ind	3	7	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
2	1	AO Indust	12	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		24	1⅛	1	1	
22⅝	12⅝	Ariz Col .08e	10	13	13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
27⅝	19⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	7	67	19⅝	19½	19¾—	¼
7⅝	10¼	Armac Ent	7	16	13½	13	13½+	⅝
15⅞	6⅝	Armin Cp .4	4	49	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Arrow Elect	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	8	Arundel .89f	6	20	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
4⅛	2⅝	Arwood Cp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1⅝	8	Asamera O	23	32	8 13-16	8 11-16	8 11-16+	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Aspro .46b	5	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
4⅝	2⅝	AssdFd .05p		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
2⅝	7½	AstroM 2.10e	62	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅝	22¼	AstProd .40	8	2	26½	26¼	26¼—	½
6⅝	3⅛	Astrex Inc	7	5	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
10½	6½	Atalanta Cp	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	AtlcMfg wt		5	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	¼
23⅝	10⅛	AtlCM) 1.30f	10	83	23⅝	23	23¼+	¼
1½	⅞	Atlas Cp wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
32⅝	17½	AudNat .20	25	10	20½	20½	20½—	½
26¼	11	Austral Oil	12	12	12	11⅝	11⅝—	½
9⅝	4	Auto. Bldg	5	15	4½	4½	4½	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	4	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	7	20	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
67	41	AutSwit .64e	17	3	43⅝	43	43 +	½
8	3⅝	AVC Corp	13	21	4	3⅞	4	
9⅝	4⅞	AVEMC .14	9	9	5	5	5	
40⅝	32½	Avondl 1.20b	8	2	35½	35½	35½	
20⅝	16½	AVX Ceram	17	2	18½	18½	18½—	¼

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¼	11	BaldDH .22	7	6	13⅝	13½	13½+	⅝
18⅝	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		8	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1¼	BanPun wt		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	18	BanstrCtl Lt	18	31	20⅝	19½	20½+	1⅝
		BanstrCtl In		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	16	9	11½	11⅝	11½	
5⅝	3½	Barbra Lys	2	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Barclay Ind	7	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	21	20	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	BerryWr .32	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	7	21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
7½	3⅝	Barwick ET	14	15	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
6⅝	3	BasInPet Cp	10	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	10	BayrkU .51e		1	11	11	11	
4⅞	2⅝	Bell Ind .08	7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	½
5⅝	2⅛	Belscot .13t	21	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	BenSM 2.65e	7	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅝
8⅛	2⅝	BenSMg wt		1	3½	3½	3½	
6½	3⅝	Benrus Cp	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15⅛	4½	Berg En .44t	4	13	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
7½	6	BergRt .36e		5	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1	⅜	BergRt wt		3	¾	¾	¾+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Berg Bruns		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
17	12⅝	Brg B pf1.15		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	BernzOmat	12	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
8½	5⅛	Berlas Corp	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	7	Berven .08h	8	10	7	6⅝	7	
3⅞	2⅛	Bethlem Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	8	222	2½	2	2½+	⅛
14⅞	5⅞	BevHill Bnc	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	5	3	18	18	18	
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	5	22	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
20½	14½	BlnkMf .80a	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .70	8	5	13½	12⅞	13½—	⅝
14⅛	5	Bio Dynam	7	12	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bluebird Inc	7	24	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
7⅛	¼	Bluebird wt		22	5-16	5-16	5-16	
24⅛	9⅝	Bodin Ap .20	5	19	12	11⅛	11⅝—	⅜
11¼	5	Bohack Crp		5	5	5	5	
12⅝	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	8	15	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		25	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
38⅝	17¼	Bowmar Ins	13	123	24⅝	23½	24⅝+	⅝
55	25½	BowVal .10	130	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅝
26⅝	7⅝	Brad Ragan	8	4	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
50	22⅛	BradCm Sy	35	9	22½	21½	21½—	1
8	4	Brnchln .26	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	9⅛	BrainBar wt		9	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
16	8⅛	BrlAirA .50f		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	17⅝	BrascanLtd	4	86	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅝
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp	1	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrookSP .16	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4½	2	BrownCo wt		4	3	3	3 +	⅛
32⅛	19⅞	BwnFA .40b	15	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
33⅛	21¼	BwnFB .40b	15	629	22⅞	21¼	21⅝—	1⅛
5⅝	5	BrwnF pf.40		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34⅝	24¼	BTMtg 2.67e	10	13	28½	28	28 —	¼
7⅝	3	BTU Eng	35	1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
8½	4½	Bulldog .20	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
89⅝	10	Burndmt .60	12	1		8⅝11	13-16	¼
27¼	16	Buffns G Oil	32	91	24⅛	23⅛	24 +	½

C

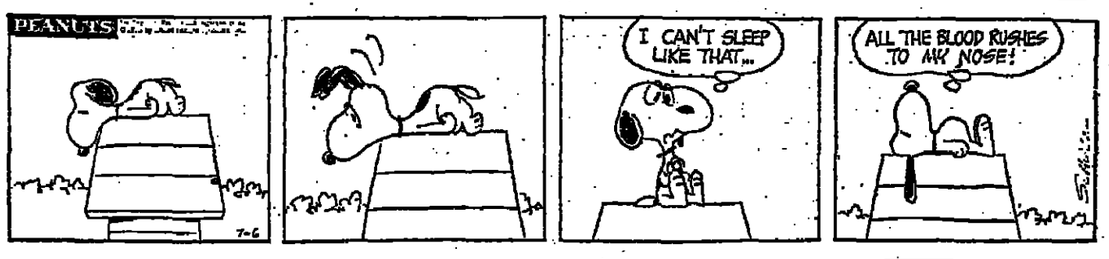
1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	3⅝	Cablecom Gn		5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Cagles In A	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19⅛	7⅝	Caldor .15b	6	38	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅜
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp	7	7	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅜
1⅝	6⅝	Armin Cp .05		8	6½	6½	6½	
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	61	11	6 15-16	6⅝	6⅝—3-16	
21⅛	8⅛	Campin .36b	5	3	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	42	39	3	2.15-16	3 +1-16	
81	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	48	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9½	5⅝	CdnIvin .30t	266	77	8	7⅛	8 +	⅜
5⅝	3⅛	CdnMar .10e	12	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Marfil		2	6 1-16	6 1-16	6 1-16	
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	12	11	11	11	11 —	⅛
58⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	61	21	50	48⅝	50 +	2⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Canverl Int		23	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Canoga Ind	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Cap Isl Res	9	15	4	4	4 +	⅛
5⅝	3	CapHiFd .12	12	2	3	3	3	
13⅝	6⅝	CapInd Inds	13	48	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	1
21½	4⅝	Caressa .20	4	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
800	79⅛	Carnat .68	24	17	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝—	⅝
15½	11¾	CarPipl .80b	8	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
72½	65⅝	CaroPL pf 5		210	67	67	67 —	⅝
4⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		82	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	½
2⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	22	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
80⅝	40	Cashwl Int	21	21	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
4⅛	1⅝	CelluCraft		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	CentSec .06e		45	5	5	5	
15½	9⅝	Cenvill Com	3	96	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	⅝
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	4	6	3⅛	3	3	
2⅝	1	Certron Cp	25	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Champ pf .02	10	136	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Charlr Mod		1	4	4	4	
8⅝	6	CHBFds .22t	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	ChamEx .16	6	8	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
27¼	22⅝	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
11¼	2⅝	ChicUnl .51t	6	13	4	3⅝	4	
20¼	9	Child World	15	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	8	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	ChMtgGr wt		8	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝—	⅛
2	⅜	Cinerama		19	1⅛	1	1	
36⅝	10	Circle K .26	10	110	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
9½	4⅝	CitnFinl .16	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅝	15⅝	ClbMfg 1.67e	9	4	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ClbMtgI wt		6	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
7⅝	7	CityGsFl .50	6	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅝
88⅝	64⅝	CK Retrolm	26	22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Clark Cons	10	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	8⅝	Clarkson Ind	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅝	2	Clary Corp		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CMI Corp	34	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
61⅝	13	CMI Inv wt		5	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2⅛	CoBu Id Cos	2	1	3	3	3	
12⅝	7½	Coachmn In	5	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
20⅝	11	Coff Mat s 7	13	23	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2	Cohen Hmfd	7	3	2½	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7½	3⅝	Cohu In .15e	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅛	4⅝	Colt Intl	6	79	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
26⅝	11⅝	Cole Nat .48	6	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅝
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	11	9	16	15⅝	16	
12⅝	6⅝	ColTow .07e	3	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
11⅞	3⅛	Col Coml .20	8	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅛	ColonSnd .30	11	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
25⅝	15⅛	ColwellC .28	9	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
33⅝	23⅝	ColgM 2.80e	9	13	29⅝	29	29 —	⅜
44	15	Comb Com	15	15	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	⅛
36⅝	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	13	23	15⅝	15⅛	15½	
32½	25	Cominco I	21	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
21⅛	6⅛	ComlAlli .27	7	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9	3	Commodor	8	3	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	5⅛	CompSyc Cp	9	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
30⅛	24⅝	Com PS 1.32	7	11	25	25	25	
6⅛	4	Comsat Cp	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	Compeln .22	5	5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Cmprsh Des		9	3⅛	3	3	
2⅝	1⅛	CmpuDyn	22	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	Cmpugrp	12	30	18	17⅛	18	
2⅝	2	Comput Eq	15	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Comput Inst		1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅝	2	Comput Inv	4	4	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Cmput Mdt		7	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Conche .88e	6	2.5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Concrd Fab		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp	22	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	Conlly Con	18	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	8	Connrx .44a	11	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11½	4⅝	Conroy Inc	5	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Cons Ref .20	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
11⅛	7⅞	Consvme Cp	14	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cont Tel wt		5	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
16¼	9	Cook Elc s 2	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Cop Jar .2a	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	6⅝	Cordon Intl	8	39	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14	Core Labs	15	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
24⅝	17½	CornBlk .79	10	8	17⅝	17	17 —	½
4⅝	2⅛	Colt Corp		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Cousins wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Craig Corp	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	5	CremrE .21f	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	15⅛	CreolP 2.20a	11	12	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅝	Crest Foam	26	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
67⅝	49⅛	Cross AT .42	30	25	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝—	⅝
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil	71	8	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
17⅝	12	CSECorp .22	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Cubic Cp .20	9	16	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Curtis Math		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .22p		16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18	6	CutlerB .22p		1	7½	7½	7½+	¼

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5½	DamonC .40	8	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
19	12⅝	Danielin .24	8	4	14	14	14 —	⅛
3⅛	1	Data Contrl		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
22⅝	16½	Data Dcmt 7		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Data Prod	13	28	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14⅛	8⅝	DavsFd .09h	14	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10	7⅝	DayMin .10e	40	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		22	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	DCL Inc		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26	11⅝	Dearb St .25	8	56	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	DeJur Amsc	9	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7	Del Labs	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅝	1⅛	DellaCp Am		57	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
20⅛	9	Dlm Fd .50a	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
57⅝	15⅝	Den Tal Ex	10	4	17	17	17 +	⅛
21⅝	16½	Depstir 1.20	8	4	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	½
3⅞	¾	Dero Ind		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅛	2	DeRose Ind	21	15	3	2⅝	3 +	⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Deseret Pt	20	10	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Desincor Jw	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Detection Scal		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	5	17	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	½
15⅝	5	Devan App	3	42	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
30⅝	25½	DiamM Drll	8	15	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Diebold VC		20	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅝	12	Ditlardsr .40	5	8	14	13⅞	14	
2⅛	7⅝	Dodes Inc	25	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Discont Fab	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	4	Divrsf In wt		1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	4⅝	Dbolyn Cr		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅝

PEANUTS



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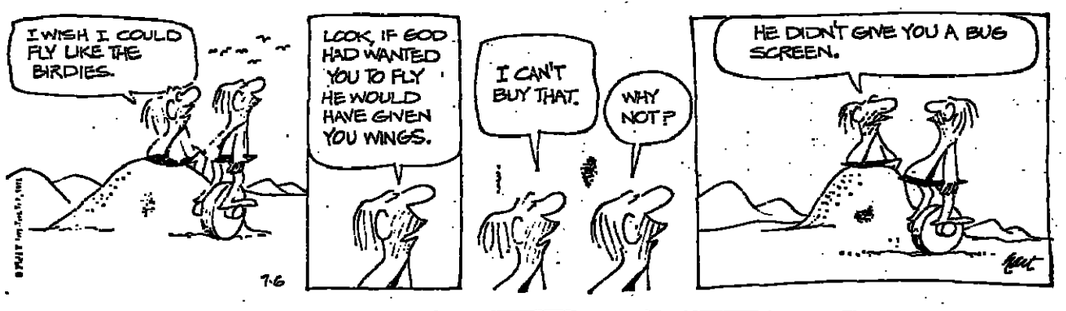
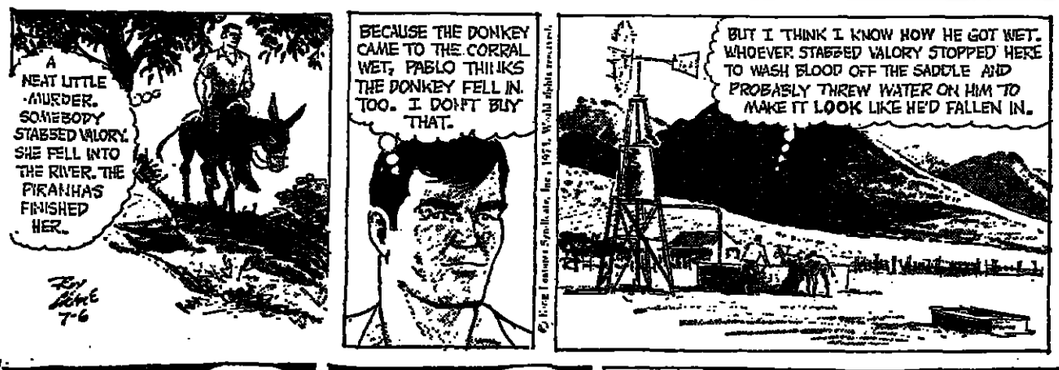


LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, the declarer took full advantage of poor defense to bring home a doubled contract.

He opened with one spade, and West overcalled with two hearts. North did not choose to scrape up a raise to two spades, although as it turned out a raise would have solved South's problems. East's jump to four hearts was awkward for South, who gambled with a bid of five clubs. His partner's failure to support spades at the two-level suggested that he might have length in the minor suits.

At several other tables, South was doubled in four spades and had no trouble in making 10 tricks for a score of 590 points. This declarer found himself a level higher. His partner, the happy possessor of a fit in both his partner's suits, reverted from clubs to spades and East doubled.

The opening lead was the heart ace, and the defenders manufactured some confusion for each other. East dropped the two without any particular purpose in mind, and West treated this as a suit-preference signal suggesting a shift to clubs.

East should no doubt have played the heart jack to suggest a diamond shift, since a heart continuation was clearly excluded. But West was also wrong—in view of South's five-club bid a shift to diamonds was indicated whatever card East chose to play.

A diamond shift would have given the defense three sure tricks, but the club shift gave the declarer a chance. He captured the club king with the ace, ruffed his remaining heart in the dummy and led the spade queen. When East played low, South dropped the eight, preserving the six for entry purposes.

West won with the spade king and shifted belatedly to the diamond queen. South won with the ace and cashed the spade jack, collecting both the missing trumps from the defense. It was then an easy matter to cash three more club winners and enter the dummy by leading the spade six to the seven.

Dummy's last club took care of the diamond loser, and the declarer scored 650 points, defeating those pairs who had made four spades doubled.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q 7 5 3
♡ 4
◇ 7 5 4
♣ 9 8 7 6 5

WEST
♠ K 4
♡ A Q 10 8 7 5
◇ Q J 6
♣ 4 2

EAST
♠ 9 2
♡ K J 6 2
◇ K 10 9 8 3
♣ K 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 10 8 6
♡ 9 3
◇ A 2
♣ A Q J 10

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	5 ♣	Pass
5 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	B	B	I	T		S	I	T	S		A	N	S
A	V	E	R	S	E		P	R	O	A		M	O	U
T	E	R	E	T	E		L	O	A	D		I	B	N
		G	A	S	M	A	I	N	S		N	A	B	S
T	R	E	K		S	I	N		T	R	E	B	L	E
I	E	N	T	S		R	E	E		O	W	L	E	T
C	A	S	H	O	N		S	T	A	N	D	E	R	S
			R	I	A	L		C	A	D	I			
R	E	F	O	G	G	E	D		R	O	S	T	E	R
R	E	R	U	N		D	I	T		S	C	A	R	E
O	R	A	G	E	S		G	A	B		O	V	A	L
W	I	T	H		M	A	R	G	R	A	V	E		
M	E	E		B	E	T	E		A	V	E	R	T	S
I	S	R		E	L	L	S		V	E	R	N	E	S
E	T	S		A	T	I	S		A	R	Y	A	N	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THIS ONE'S S'POSED TO BE ABOUT A TORTOISE AN' A HARE...BUT IT'S ONLY 'BOUT A *TURTLE* AN' A *RABBIT*."

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAGUM

FRASC

OPTATE

MARROD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAOS ERUPT ICEBOX POPLIN

Answer: *Hands off — this game!* — SOCCER

BOOKS

MUNCH

By Thomas M. Messer. Illustrated. Abrams. 166 pp. $22.50.

Reviewed by John Canaday

WHILE conscientiously studying the text of this conscientiously objective book, always taking care to avoid dislodging the chip on my shoulder, I had the pleasantest kind of feeling that Thomas M. Messer somewhere along the line of his researches had joined me as a member of the very small club where Edvard Munch is thought of as a second-rate painter. Disparagements of the work of few other widely admired artists, living or dead, can be counted on to bring quite so hefty a packet of hate mail and so little applause as a bad word or two for the Master of Oslo. But never mind. I've already been through all that as a result of a few reservations concerning the genius of the "Genius of the North" expressed at the time of the 1965 Munch exhibition arranged by Mr. Messer at the Guggenheim Museum, where he is director.

It was an excellent exhibition, and I want to say immediately that this book is an excellent extension of it. I would hate to cost Mr. Messer a single reader by suspecting him of a secret weakening. His introductory text is admirably concise in its examination of Munch's place in history and the sources (historical, emotional and social) of his art. Mr. Messer is also admirably frank in admitting to frustration when it comes to clarifying the personality of a secretive, withdrawn, quarrelsome and egocentric man.

Most of the book is given over to the kind of text that is most helpful—extended analyses of individual works in historical sequence. The accompanying color plates are flattering to the originals in a direction that can be accepted as fair enough: they heighten the colors and freshen the textures of a body of work that has deteriorated badly through ill treatment. Also, the volume is very nicely put together, but I would make one major criticism. Munch's prints, which do him more credit than his paintings, and upon which, Mr. Messer agrees, "his ultimate fame may rest most securely," are shortchanged in the illustrations. The prints are there, but they are small, and the color woodblocks, which are not difficult to reproduce with a high degree of accuracy, are left in black and white.

Outside that, my only difficulty must be confessed as a personal tendency to snicker at the pretension, so solemn and so flat-footed, of Munch's effort to summarize the nature of the universe in terms of a man-woman love-hate desire-detestation eroticism. I seem to be alone in my feeling that the symbolism he applies to this theme has all the punch of the average prep-school term paper on the meaning of everything. This is what has put the chip on my shoulder. How can I be so out of step?

With the most amazing consistency, wherever Mr. Messer calls a painting one of Munch's best, it is one that I have always considered among the worst. "The Dance of Life," my idea of a mawkish, obvious, jejune and juvenile picture, trite in conception and flaccid in execution, is "a grand recapitulation testifying to the fullness of Munch's capacity and achievement." This kind of thing happens all the way through, beginning with the second sentence of the text where the woman's hair in a lithograph called "Attachment"—hair that strikes me as exceptionally limp and characterless—is described as seeming "alive and grasping as it attempts to possess the male."

From what we know of Munch that must be what he intended. He approved when his close friend, Strindberg, described Munch's "The Kiss" as "The fusion of two beings, the smaller of which, shaped like a carp, seems on the point of devouring the larger as is the habit of vermin, microbes, vampires and women." But what an artist intends should be apparent in what he does without other explanation. Like other artists—the Pre-Raphaelites, for instance—who have mistaken the illustration of literary symbols for the creation of telling pictorial images, what Munch intended is apparent only when you are familiar with the literary symbol in the first place. This is a flaw that need not be lethal in the case of artists who can invest their illustrations with some of the force of the literary model. (Look at the loveliest medieval stonecarvings for proof.) But Munch wasn't that kind of artist. His paintings never have the force of their literary counterparts even when those counterparts are not trite in the first place.

Munch couldn't draw, not so much in the usual sense of being unable to draw accurately from nature—he was pretty good at this, as shown in his best paintings, which are portraits—but in the sense of drawing expressively. Those limp contours, those sagging silhouettes, those supposed expressions of terror, frustration, foreboding and haunted grief in his most ambitious pictures—all pale by comparison with a good Halloween mask.

As for why I suspect Mr. Messer of developing a few heretical doubts, it's hard to be specific. Probably just a yearning for companionship in my isolated position. His failure to go completely overboard here and there where true Munch fans would be raising a great splash, may be only a manifestation of the discretion that has distinguished him as a museum director. In any case, he has given us a good book on an artist who is accepted as an important one. Mr. Messer's analyses of the paintings are not adventurous, but neither does he try to bludgeon you into accepting a point of view. It is the kind of book that allows you to make up your own mind about the subject. It didn't change mine.

John Canaday is a New York Times art critic.

CROSSWORD

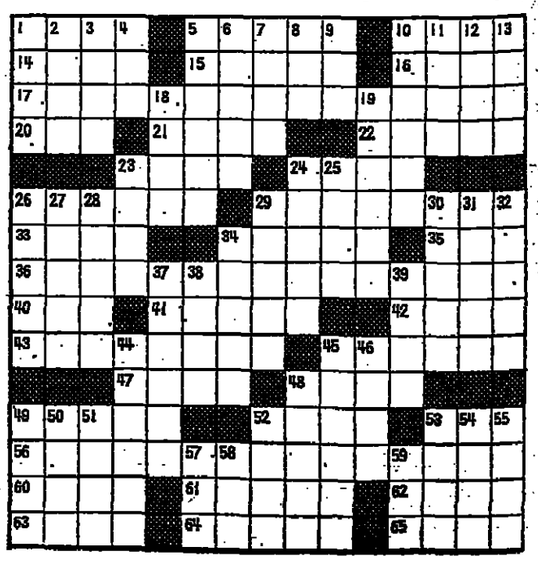
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Carte
5 Shaped girder
10 Inclination
14 Israeli statesman
15 Black, in Madrid
16 Spatial extent
17 Part of U.S.S.R.
20 "——port in a storm"
21 Dahs' companions
22 Fellows
23 Opera-box wear
24 ——and dandy
26 Francis or Dahl
29 Information banks of a sort
33 Golfer Elder et al.
34 Churchill offering
35 Compete at Henley
36 Part of U.S.A.
40 Timetable abbr.
41 Cluster on a fern
42 Thine: Fr.
43 Curling match
45 Afghan native
47 Clever ones
48 ——and crafts
49 Old port of Rome
52 Conspiracy
53 College degrees
56 —— of China
60 Gaelic
61 Tropical vine
62 Radamès's friend
63 Headland
64 Young chicken
65 Unoriginal one

DOWN

1 Western sight
2 Very dark
3 Service branch
4 Kind of cycle or form
5 Eventually
6 Defeats
7 Ids' companions
8 Math line
9 French pronoun
10 Whalebone
11 Mavourneen's place
12 Base of a Chinese soup
13 Makes lace
18 Biblical spot
19 Male kinsman
23 Exploit
24 Insects
25 Moslem priest
26 Famous racehorse
27 Kind of rocket
28 Ascertain
29 Dreadful
30 Addition, etc.: Abbr.
31 Drink
32 Lover
34 Painful places
37 Observation
38 "Honi—— qui . . .."
39 Hamelin invaders
44 Filches
45 Kind of noun
46 Aleutian island
48 Coeur d' ——
49 Store-door sign
50 Dry period
51 Pitch and ——
52 Beseech
53 Radar image
54 ——-de-camp
55 Souvenir of battle
57 Pixy
58 Term of address
59 Farm sound



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Kodes and Metreveli Are Wimbledon Finalists

Taylor, Mayer Beaten by East Europeans

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (NYT).—After more than four hours, including a halt for rain, while Roger Taylor of Britain led 5-4, in the fifth set, Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia took three straight games to triumph, 8-9, 9-7, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5 and will meet Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union, winner over Ilie Nastase's conqueror—dark horse Alex Meyer—6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, in the final on Saturday.

It is the first time that two East Europeans will contest this title, due probably to the paucity of talent resulting from the players' boycott.

With 14,000 crammed around the center court and all England glued to television looking for the first British finalist since Bunny Austin made it in 1938, there was Taylor, son of a Sheffield steel worker, dark and saturnine, facing the mustached, deadpan engineer from Prague.

Associated Press.

Czech Jan Kodes awaits a return from Briton Roger Taylor during their semifinals match at Wimbledon yesterday.

In a hammer-and-tongs struggle that pulsated over those long hours, the southpaw service and heavy volleying of Taylor eventually was blunted by the whipsaw strikes and agile retrieving of Kodes.

Psychological Strain

And it is to the credit of Taylor that he put up such a determined stand under psychological strain that has stretched him to the limit, and contributed to the undoing of Nastase before him, as both players defied the boycott.

Taylor came from behind with three set points against him in the first set and from 2-4 down on the third, but he seemed stiff after the rain delay. One of those anvil blows from Kodes hit him at 5-all and love-30 and then he netted two easy volleys from the service break.

Kodes now led 40-15 with two match points. Taylor bravely staved them off with a forehand down the line and a backhand rammed into the corner. A third match point now and Roger wafted it wide.

Kodes, twice winner of the French championship, lost to Stan Smith in the Forest Hills final two years ago and was beaten by Stan in the semis here last year. Taylor has reached the semifinal stage three times, in 1967, 1970 and today.

The affair between Mayer and Metreveli never caught fire and it was not necessarily their fault. Two weeks of uninterrupted sunshine have burned the grass and the center court today was breaking up. Balls were coming off low and fast and mostly unreturnable. Metreveli served six games to love and had six double faults. The American had a horrendous 14 doubles.

Considered Amateurs

They are both considered amateurs. Mayer is legitimate under the rules of the NCAA and Metereveli's earnings are sent to the Soviet Tennis Association. After hobgobling around the Far East in an Australian circuit, the 28-year-old Metreveli from Georgia linked up with the WCT "B" group and his game showed startling improvement this spring.

Metreveli deservedly had the first set, breaking Mayer's serve in the eighth game as Alex double-faulted twice to 15-30. Metreveli stood back on second serve then, cranked up a full-blooded forehand drive across court and then carefully aimed a backhand into the corner pocket for 5-3. He had the next game at love with a low cross-court volley for the set.

The 31-year-old American finally got into the match midway through the second set. He broke to 3-1 on a backhand down the line that raised the chalk, and a forehand that forced an error. Then he lost it right back as Metreveli hit a backhand off what seemed a certain winner. Mayer double-faulted for the seventh time and smashed out what seemed an easy lob.

Now Metreveli caught the fever. He said later that he was tense on his first visit to center court this year. Now he proved it. Three double faults and Mayer was at 4-2 holding service for the second set at 6-3.

The Russian had the third set at 6-3 and possibly the whole result hung on a linesman's decision in the fourth game. Leading 2-1 on Metreveli's serve, Mayer hit a forehand pass for an out. That one he missed. A second break point coming up. The Russian served and the ball hit the alley line apparently about 12 inches back of the service court. No call, Mayer looked appealingly at the linesman and umpire and raised his hands high. There was whistling from the stands. Out it certainly seemed; in the books it goes down as an ace. That decided it. An acutely angled backhand gave Metreveli the break to 5-4 and he ran out the match.

"The more I spill the ball the less control I have," Mayer said afterward, discussing those double faults. "Metreveli kept the ball low and that was my biggest problem." He smiled then. "I'm happy with how I did." What Alex has done was to beat top seed Ilie Nastase, reigning titleholder of Forest Hills, Paris and Rome, and then go on after losing two sets to take Jurgen Fassbender in five sets and reach the semis. "I see what it's like now," Alex said, "and I'll be back."

Betty Stove of the Netherlands and Françoise Durr of France got into the finals of the women's doubles with a 7-5, 8-6 victory over Isabella Fernandez of Colombia and Fiorella Bonicelli of Uruguay. And up at the top of the draw, four-time winners Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals must beat Evonne Goolagong and Janet Young.

But first, tomorrow Mrs. King has a date in the finals with Chris Evert.

Riva Ridge Sets World Record in Brooklyn Event

NEW YORK, July 5 (WF).—Riva Ridge, last year's Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes winner from the Meadow Stable, set a world record yesterday in the Brooklyn Handicap, becoming racing's 12th millionaire.

The 4-year-old son of First Landing prevailed by a desperate head at the end of 1 3/6-mile run at 1:52 2/5 at Aqueduct race course. Sunny and Mild held the track mark of 1:54 2/5. Fleet Bird's 1:52 3/5 effort at Golden Gate Field in California in 1953 was the world standard.

True Knight, a 6-to-1 shot, closed powerfully through the Aqueduct stretch and just missed the victory (worth $87,200) even though jockey Angel Cordero lost his whip near the three-sixteenth pole. True Knight, a whip horse, was responding to a hand ride in rallying from fifth place in the field of seven.

Associated Press.

MIGHTY RIGHT—Frenchman Jacques Kechichian lands a straight right to the head of Carlos Duran of Italy during their bout at Lignano. Kechichian won the European super-welterweight title when the referee stopped the fight.

3 U.S. Rowing Teams in Regatta Semifinals

HENLEY ON THAMES, England, July 5 (UPI).—Washington University's heavyweight eights scored a one-length victory today to give the United States three representatives in the semifinals of Henley Royal Regatta's premier event.

Washington beat French champion crew Sport Nautique of Paris in the quarterfinal of the Grand Challenge Cup, clocking a time of six minutes 29 seconds for the one mile 550-yard Thames River course.

The victory, during which the Americans came close to two records set in 1965 by West Germany's Ratzburg crew, set up a meeting with crack Russians Trud Kolomna.

In the other semifinal, Wisconsin University will clash with Northeastern of Boston, Mass. Like the Russians, both got a bye through the quarterfinals.

Washington, with a weight advantage of about seven pounds per man over the more experienced Frenchmen, was never headed.

The Americans had a quarter-length margin at the 700-yard barrier and had extended that to three quarters by the mile post.

Washington's time at the Barrier was only three seconds outside the record of 1:46 and, at the Fawley stage, was five seconds off Ratzburg's 3:00.

Then the Americans lost it a little. Their steering went adrift for a spell and their sculling was a trifle ragged. This caused Washington to fall 13 seconds adrift of Ratzburg's course record of 6:16.

Harvard University's junior crew showed the way with two records en route to a 3-1/2-length victory over Exeter of England in the Ladies Plate.

However, Harvard's times of 1:53 for the Barrier and 3:10 for Fawley did not last long.

Another American record-breaking crew was Princeton University in the Thames Cup. They pushed to a time of 6:33 when edging Norway's Christiania Roklub by a third of a length. That was two seconds inside the eight-year-old course record.

Leo Cardenas Snaps Cleveland's Losing Streak

DETROIT, July 5 (NYT).—Leo Cardenas has bounced around the major leagues for 14 seasons. Unlike many other glove men, the seasoned shortstop carried a respectable bat to the plate. In nine years with Cincinnati, he averaged .261. In four years with Minnesota and California, he batted .251.

This year has been different. As of yesterday, Cardenas was hitting .195 against the rest of the American League for the Cleveland Indians, but against Detroit he has been slugging the ball at a robust .333.

Fortunately for his teammates, the Tigers were the opponents yesterday in Tiger Stadium, and Cardenas was his usual pesky self. He singled home two runs in a 5-3 Indian victory. The result snapped Cleveland's seven-game losing streak and ended Detroit's five-game winning string.

Cardenas, batting .215 overall entering the game, drove in Alan Ashby in the second inning and Walt Williams in the fourth.

White Sox 3, Rangers 0
White Sox 6, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bart Johnson and Terry Forster combined on a four-hitter in the second game to lead Chicago to a 6-2 triumph over the Rangers after the White Sox won the opener, 3-0, behind the four-hit pitching of Jim Geddes and Cy Acosta.

Johnson pitched no-hit ball through the first six innings of the nightcap but allowed two singles in the seventh and was replaced by Forster. Texas pushed across two runs off the White Sox reliever before he settled down and blanked them the rest of the way.

Boston 2, Yankees 1
Boston 1, Yankees 0

At New York, Rogelio Moret pitched his first complete game in nearly two years to give Boston a 1-0 victory over the Yankees and a sweep of their doubleheader after the Red Sox won the opener, 2-1, on two unearned runs in the ninth inning.

The double defeat, the Yankees' first in seven doubleheaders this season, cut their lead over second-place Baltimore in the American League East Division to two games.

Angels 3, A's 1

At Oakland, Calif., Sal Bando's seventh-inning throwing error led to all the Angels' runs as they defeated the A's, 3-1.

Bill Singer was in trouble all the way but picked up his 13th victory against four losses, although needing relief help in the eighth from Dave Sells.

Royals 5, Twins 4

At Bloomington, Cookie Rojas's two-out, bases-loaded single capped a four-run ninth inning that gave Kansas City a 5-4 victory over Minnesota.

The Twins had taken a 3-1 lead in the eighth when Joe Lis hit a *two-run homer to cap a* three-run rally after two were out.

Padres 4, Dodgers 2

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Rich Troedson, with ninth-inning relief help Vicente Romo and Mike Caldwell, dealt the Dodgers their fifth straight defeat when he pitched San Diego to a 4-2 victory with the aid of a homer by Dave Roberts.

Troedson, 23, had been used mostly as a reliever early in the season but now has won all three of his starts. He allowed eight hits before being replaced by Romo in the ninth. Romo was touched for a pair of hits and needed help from Caldwell, who came in to nail down the final out.

Astros 11, Braves 4
Astros 12, Braves 8

At Atlanta, Lee May's eighth-*inning grand slam homer* in the second game, one of 10 home runs hit in the doubleheader, ignited Houston to a 12-8 triumph and a sweep of the twin bill with the Braves.

The Astros, erupting for four runs in the first and fourth innings of the opener, took the first game, 11-4, behind a 15-hit attack.

Expos 7, Mets 5

At Montreal, Ron Woods slugged a pinch-hit three-run homer to cap a seven-run eighth inning that carried the Expos to a 7-5 victory over New York.

The Expos, who had battered the Mets for 21 hits in a 19-8 rout Tuesday, knocked out New York starter Tom Seaver in the eighth after he had held them hitless for 5 1/2 innings.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	45	36	.561	—
Baltimore	40	34	.541	2
Boston	39	37	.513	4
Detroit	41	39	.513	4
Milwaukee	39	40	.494	5 1/2
Cleveland	28	52	.350	17

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	45	37	.549	—
Minnesota	41	35	.539	1
Chicago	42	38	.538	1
California	41	37	.526	2
Kansas City	44	40	.524	2
Texas	27	50	.351	15 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Boston 2, 1, New York 1, 8.
Baltimore 6, 10, Milwaukee 4, 7.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 2, 6, Texas 0, 2.
Kansas City 5, Minnesota 4.
California 3, Oakland 1.

Thursday's Games

Chicago at Texas, night.
Kansas City at Minnesota, night.
Cleveland at Detroit, night.
Boston 9, New York 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	48	34	.585	—
St. Louis	41	38	.519	5 1/2
Montreal	37	39	.487	8
Philadelphia	37	42	.468	9 1/2
Pittsburgh	36	41	.468	9 1/2
New York	33	43	.434	12

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	51	32	.614	—
San Fran.	48	36	.571	3 1/2
Houston	46	38	.548	5 1/2
Cincinnati	43	38	.531	7
Atlanta	35	49	.417	16 1/2
San Diego	28	53	.346	22

Wednesday's Results

San Fran. 6, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 3.
Houston 11, 12, Atlanta 4, 8.
Montreal 7, New York 5.
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 2.

Thursday's Games

New York at Montreal, night.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, twilight.
San Diego at Los Angeles, night.
Houston at Atlanta, night.
San Fran. at Cincinnati, night.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee ... 000 012 000 0—4 10 0
Baltimore ... 001 000 030 2—6 8 0
Ed. Rodriguez, Gardner (7), Bell (8), Short (8), Champion (10) and Porter, El. Rodriguez (9); Reynolds, Alexander (6), Jackson (7), Jefferson (8) and Hendricks. W—Jefferson (2-1). L—Champion (2-4). HR—Briggs (9th), O. Brown (6th), Porter (9th), Hendricks (3d).

(Regular game)

Milwaukee ..... 002 101 020—7 11 5
Baltimore ..... 000 000 430—10 12 1
Slaton, Champion (7) and Rodriguez; Cuellar, Watt (4), Reynolds (8) and Williams, Hendricks (8). W—Reynolds (5-3). L—Champion (2-5). HR—Williams (11th).

(First Game)

Boston ..... 000 000 002—2 6 0
New York ..... 000 100 000—1 6 2
Culp, Veale (9) and Fisk; Stottlemyre, Lyle (9) and Munson. W—Culp (2-3). L—Lyle (2-4). HR—Murcer (15th).

(Second Game)

Boston ..... 000 010 000—1 5 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Moret (2-0) and Montgomery; Medich (6-4) and Mosca.

(First Game)

Chicago ..... 000 010 010—2 7 0
Texas ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Geddes, Acosta (5) and Herrmann; Dunning (0-5) and Suarez. W—Acosta (4-1). HR—Bradford (1st).

(Second Game)

Chicago ..... 012 000 030—6 8 1
Texas ..... 000 000 200—2 4 1
B. Johnson, Forster (7) and Brinkman; Kremmel, Paul (3), Broberg (8), Gogolewski (8) and Billings. W—B. Johnson (3-2). L—Kremmel (0-1).

California ..... 000 000 300—3 8 2
Oakland ..... 001 000 000—1 7 3
Singer, Sells (8) and Torborg; Hamilton, Fingers (7) and Posse. W—Singer (13-4). L—Hamilton (5-3).

Kansas City ... 001 000 004—5 6 0
Minnesota ..... 000 000 031—4 15 1
Drago, Garber (9) and Healy; Bane, Corbin (8), Hands (9) and Mitterwald. W—Drago (9-8). L—Corbin (2-4). HR—Lis (4th).

Cleveland ..... 120 110 000—5 11 0
Detroit ..... 000 011 000—2 3 1
Wilcox, Hilgendorf (6) and Ashby; Strahler, Farmer (5), Scherman (7) and Sims. W—Wilcox (5-3). L—Strahler (2-3). HR—Rodriguez (6th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 000 200 011—4 12 2
Los Angeles ... 000 000 002—2 10 0
Troedson, Romo (9), Caldwell (9) and Kendall; Downing, Richert (9) and Yeager, Cannizzaro (9). W—Troedson (4-0). L—Downing (6-4). HR—Roberts (3d).

New York ..... 301 001 000—5 7 1
Montreal ..... 000 000 07x—7 9. 0
Seaver, Capra (8), Sadecki (8) and Yer; Moore, Jarvis (4), Waler (5), Gilbert (8), Marshall (9) and Boccabella. W—Gilbert (1-1). L—Capra (0-4). HR—Theodore (1st), Mays (3d), Dyer (1st), Woods (3d).

Pittsburgh ..... 100 011 000— 3 10 1
St. Louis ..... 200 300 01x—11 15 1
Moose, Dettore (4) and May; Murphy (1-3) and Simmons. L—Moose (6-8). HR—Oliver (11th).

(First Game)

Houston ..... 400 410 110—11 15 1
Atlanta ..... 110 020 000— 4 12 3
J. Richard, Crawford (6) and Jutze; Reed, Devine (4), House (8), Priselia (9) and Casanova. W—Richard (2-9). L—Reed (4-11). HR—Agee (5th), Rader (10th), Tepedino (1st), Evans (22d).

(Second Game)

Houston ..... 204 100 030—12 15 0
Atlanta ..... 101 301 101— 8 14 0
Forsch, Roberts (7), Ray (7) and Jutze; Niekro, Freeman (3), Panther (7), Priselia (8), House (9) and Casanova, Oates (2). W—Ray (5-9). L—Panther (1-2). HR—Agee (6th), Gaetz (8th), Johnson (18th, 19th), Rader (11th), May (11th).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 140 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Blomberg, N.Y.	51	152	26	59	.388
W. Horton, Det.	47	174	33	60	.345
Carew, Minn.	73	274	48	92	.336
Blair, Bal.	70	228	33	71	.311
D. Allen, Chi.	69	245	39	76	.310
D. May, Mil.	78	315	48	97	.308
Murcer, N.Y.	82	323	47	98	.304
Bumbry, Bal.	53	155	33	47	.303
Berry, Cal.	71	220	25	66	.300
Mayberry, K.C.	81	284	54	85	.299

RUNS BATTED IN—Mayberry, K.C., 74; R. Jackson, Oak., 63; Murcer, N.Y., 56; Melton, Chi., 54; Darwin, Min., 50.
HITS—Murcer, N.Y., 98; D. May, Mil., 97; Carew, Min., 95; Otis, K.C., 90; R. Jackson, Oak., 89.
DOUBLES—D. Allen, Chi., 20; A. Rodriguez, Det., 18; Braun, Minn., 17; Melton, Chi., 16; Garcia, Mil., 15; Scott, Mil., 15; Munson, N.Y., 15.
TRIPLES—Carew, Min., 7; Coggins, Bal., 6; Bumbry, Bal., 6; Briggs, Mil., 5; Braun, Min., 5.
HOME RUNS—Mayberry, K.C., 19; Fisk, Bost., 16; D. Allen, Chi., 16; R. Jackson, Oak., 16; Henderick, Cle., 15; Spikes, Cle., 15; Murcer, N.Y., 15; Bando, Oak., 15.
STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 25; Alomar, Cal., 19; Campaneris, Oak., 18; D. Nelson, Texas, 18; Patek, K.C., 15.
PITCHING (7 decisions) — Hunter, Oak. .12-3, .800. 3.08; Colborn, Mil., 11-3, .786, 2.78; Singer, Cal., 13-4, .765, 2.36; Lee, Bost., 9-3, .750, 2.37; McDaniel, N.Y., 6-2, .750, 2.71; Fine, Oak., 5-2, .714, 2.86; Hamilton, Oak., 5-2, .714, 2.50; Splittorff, K.C., 10-5, .667, 3.13.
STRIKEOUTS — N. Ryan, Cal., 186; Singer, Cal., 139; Blyleven, Min., 129; Wood, Chi., 125; G. Perry, Cle., 122.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 140 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Unser, Phil.	53	197	32	63	.345
Goodson, S.F.	71	267	28	90	.337
Mota, L.A.	55	184	24	61	.332
Watson, Hou.	82	300	56	99	.330
Maddox, S.F.	70	278	37	90	.324
Matthews, S.F.	74	252	36	81	.321
W. Robinson, Phi.	44	150	24	48	.320
Santo, Chi.	77	283	44	90	.319
Cardenal, Chi.	78	279	47	89	.319
Fairly, Mon.	66	185	31	59	.317

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pgh., 61; Bench, Cin., 61; Watson, Houst., 57; Bonds, S.F., 57; Evans, Atlanta, 56.
HITS—W. Davis, L.A., 105; Watson, Houst., 103; Rose, Cin., 102; Bonds, S.F., 102; Russell, L.A., 101.
DOUBLES—Cardenal, Chi., 22; Staub, N.Y., 22; W. Davis, L.A., 21; Simmons, St. L., 20; T. Perez, Cin., 19.
TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 11; Matthews, S.F., 8; Sanguillen, Pgh., 7; Maddox, S.F., 6; J. Cruz, St. L., 5; Evans, Atlanta, 5; W. Davis, L.A., 5.
HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pgh., 24; Bonds, S.F., 23; Evans, Atlanta, 23; H. Aaron, Atlanta, 22; Monday, Chi., 20.
STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 32; Cedeno, Houst., 29; Bonds, S.F., 24; Lopes, L.A., 23; Brock, St. L., 22.
PITCHING (7 decisions)—Brett, Phi., 7-2, .778, 3.14; Osteen, L.A., 10-3, .769, 3.13; Twitchell, Phil., 6-2, .750, 1.96; Bryant, S.F., 12-5, .722, 2.63; Wise, St. L., 10-4, .714, 2.81; Parker, N.Y., 5-2, .714, 3.86; Reuschel, Chi., 8-4, .692, 1.98; Seaver, N.Y., 9-4, .692, 2.09.
STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 115; Sutton, L.A., 112; Carlton, Phil., 107; Gibson, St. L., 103; Forsch, Houst., 103.

Boston Defeats Yankees Again

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—Carl Yastrzemski started a seven-run fourth-inning outburst with his 11th homer of the season and capped it with a run-scoring single today, leading the Boston Red Sox to a 9-4 victory over the New York Yankees.

Bill Lee allowed eight hits but went the route for his 10th victory of the season as the Red Sox took the series, 4-1.

The loss cut the Yankees' American League Eastern Division lead to 1 1/2 games over the idle Baltimore Orioles.

Yastrzemski opened the fourth with a line drive into the right-field grandstand off Pat Dobson, tying the score 1-1.

Phils 7, Cubs 4

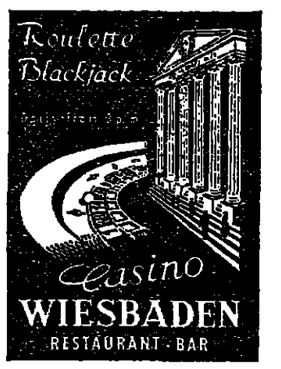
At Chicago, Cy Young-award winner Steve Carlton survived a Cub eighth-inning rally in which they left the tying run at the *plate to work his first complete* game since June 8 and score his eighth victory in a 7-4 victory for Philadelphia.

Carlton, who struck out eight and walked only one, broke a personal two-game losing streak, although the Cubs collected 11 hits and threatened with three unearned runs in the eighth.

Thursday

6 Qualify in Golf Finals

BRUSSELS, July 5 (AP).—England, France, Ireland, Sweden, Italy and Spain qualified for the finals of the European Women's Golf Championships in Brussels today.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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ISOS FRANCE, seeks for French firm in Paris
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FRE

Observer

Batting .667

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—For a long time I used to slip into my graveside face whenever one of those earnest clods with the sociological cast of mind asked if I was aware that one of every three marriages ended in divorce.

Baker

It sounds like a powerful statistic. One of every three. This figure is usually summoned to clinch an argument that doomsday is upon us in one form or another. Old values dying, family obsolete, relationships between men and women destroying both parties, immorality rampant—that sort of argument. The grist of television specials and magazine padding.

In fact, the proposition that the present divorce rate means the game is up for America makes very little sense. What we have here is another instance of statistics misinterpreted by killjoys. Any sensible person with no ax to grind would give a different reading. Looking at the divorce figures, he would point out that a couple married today have two chances out of three of staying married.

In race-track terms, marriage is practically a sure thing. In baseball terms, marriage is batting .667, and not even Ted Williams did that well.

When we think about it calmly, it seems surprising that so many marriages endure, for it is not easy to stay married these days. It is all very well for grandfather to go on about how people in his time really meant it when they said "till death us do part." Maybe they did and maybe they didn't but if they didn't there wasn't much they could do about it.

Nowadays, it has become almost as hard to stay married as it was, in grandfather's time, to get divorced. Many of the old state divorce laws have been rewritten so that one need no longer submit to clownish humiliation to satisfy the statute. Everybody travels everywhere, and often takes advantage of the divorce to vacation in some exotic climate, or vice versa.

Often, of course, the law still allows the wife in the case such money exactions that the husband spends the rest of his days in burlap suits, but if the women's liberation movement succeeds, even this final deterrent may soon be dissolved.

Divorce has come a long way since grandfather's time. It is not only accessible to the masses, but also socially acceptable and, in some circles, even fashionable. Who has not been present at a large party when it was discovered that one of the couples present had been married 10 or 15 years? Who has not noticed curious glances aimed at this odd couple?

It would be oversimplifying matters to assert that divorce has now become easier than marriage, but if the trend toward universal birth control continues, with a more intense development of the teeny-weeny little nuclear family, the conventional decision to submit to marriage's discipline "for the sake of the children" will surely become less persuasive.

Marriage is difficult. It has endured probably because it created the family, which has until now been the absolutely essential survival instrument. Nowadays, people seem to be shifting their ultimate loyalty from the family to the state. If Big Brother replaces Mom and Dad, and Alfa Romeo replaces the kids, then logically divorce ought to replace marriage.

People are not logical. That's what's wrong with them. Or, maybe, what's right with them. In any case, the cheering statistic is that as between marriage and divorce, it's still marriage, 2 to 1. Therefore, what? Why, obviously—old values still thriving, family still vital, relationships between men and women still sound, morality on the increase...

Cobras Loose in London

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—Five deadly Indian cobras were on the loose in north London today. Police warned the public not to approach them. The five snakes, each about four feet long, escaped from a zoological supply shop last night.

What's Left of Cornfeld's Empire

By William Tuohy

FERNEY-VOLTAIRE, France.—Above the main entrance of the sprawling, three-story building the big Investors Overseas Service emblem is tilted off-center, and nobody has bothered to right it. Across the nearly empty parking lot, the rustic IOS Chuck Wagon, which dished out hundreds of meals each day, is closed, the tan paint peeling. Beyond the waiting room, hung with cheap photographic reproductions of old masters, the once bustling corridors are silent, except for the sound of a single typewriter in the distance.

This is the administrative headquarters of what is left of IOS, formerly the world's swingingest, go-go mutual fund operation. Here, in a small French town four miles from Geneva, 1,400 people handled the paper work for some 200,000 shareholders of IOS funds.

Three years ago, when the blue-and-white building complex was completed, IOS founder Bernie Cornfeld was a free-wheeling financier who traveled the world with his entourage of Bunnies; IOS salesmen were given the promise of becoming millionaires; and even ordinary employees here looked forward to high salaries and stock options. The sky was the limit.

In Tatters

Today, the financial empire is in tatters. Cornfeld is in Geneva's gloomy Saint Antoine prison; his successor, the even freerer-wheeling financier Robert L. Vesco, is thought to be somewhere in the Caribbean dodging U.S. criminal extradition efforts, and present IOS chairman Milton Messner has just been slapped in jail in Luxembourg.

IOS stock which once sold for $21 is down to 3 cents.

"Things are in a delicate state right now," says a harried-looking official, "and I can't tell you anything about our plans. But I think we are stabilized now.

"We have about 70 employees left and client accounts are still being administered here. We work from 8:15 a.m. to 5:15 p.m."

Strange as it seems—though company officials will not discuss business matters—other sources say that some IOS fund shareholders are still paying in their monthly contributions toward their investment programs.

The IOS official denies reports that the company is hastily selling off all its movable property, preparatory to a move to Costa Rica, where on-the-lam U.S. financier Vesco has been issued a passport.

"We are trying to rent out office space here," says the official, "and we can do that more easily furnished than unfurnished. This is still a valuable rental property." Officials will not say who is renting here, but the Control Data Corp. has signs pointing to its newly taken space.

Falling Stocks

"It's all pretty terrible," says a former senior employee at the Ferney complex. "I heard they fired one hundred people more last month. Three years ago I was on vacation in Greece, and when the plane landed back in Geneva, I was told the stock was falling. I could hardly believe it.

"Then came the layoffs. Under French law, everyone got severance pay, and IOS did not behave badly about this. I had to keep reducing my department as the bad news kept coming in, until last year I was fired myself.

"People earned good salaries here, but they were taking loans for apartments, cars and IOS stock, so when the bust came, a lot of ordinary employees were in debt. They were the ones who suffered.

"In France, it's easy to get a working permit, that's why IOS located here. But it is very difficult in Switzerland, so most of the employees had to go back to where they came from. At one time, we had employees from 47 countries working here."

When IOS was riding high, Bernie Cornfeld maintained three chateaux in the Geneva area, and a seven-story building in Geneva used as the executive headquarters.

As the offshore mutual fund business mushroomed, apparently without limit, the complex at Ferney was built to house the administrative services, accounting, housing and personnel departments.

The Boom

The town of Ferney, where Voltaire lived and founded a community of watchmakers, prospered on the IOS business since most of the employees lived in this French suburb of Geneva. IOS began building a swimming pool for the town.

"We had people coming in from all over the world," recalls a former employee. "The Chuck Wagon was booming, serving meals for $1. We had a shuttle bus that ran every half-hour from Ferney to the Geneva offices. We had 145 telephone lines. There were meetings and conferences and parties all the time.

Today, the Geneva headquarters is empty, and only 10 employees work at a single office down the street. The swimming pool remains half-completed; construction stopped when the bubble burst.

But the apartments of former IOS staffers are being quickly occupied by employees from the United Nations complex and the multinational companies which heaquarter in Geneva, a 10 or 15-minute drive from Ferney.

While employees here try to keep a stiff upper lip, the fate of IOS is very much in doubt. In Luxembourg, four regulatory authorities investigating the collapse of the empire recently recommended that the IOS dollar funds should be liquidated rather than attempting a revival under new management.

Robert Vesco has been charged by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with siphoning off at least $224 million from the funds, and other authorities say the figure might be as high as $450 million.

Singled Out

Vesco, in fact, tends to be singled out as the chief villain by former IOS employees, who, curiously, still have a soft spot for Bernie Cornfeld. "Bernie treated us well," says one ex-staffer. "I hate to see him in jail."

In his Geneva jail cell, Bernie Cornfeld's life style is much reduced. Though he still wears the flashy Cardin suits he was arrested with, he no longer dines on caviar and champagne in the company of starlets.

Instead, he eats plain Swiss prison food at the unchic hours of 11:30 a.m. for lunch and 6:30 p.m. for dinner. "We eat well," says Cornfeld, with a certain panache, "but it's not worth a star in the Guide Michelin."

The Swiss are embarrassed that Cornfeld used Geneva for the headquarters of his ill-fated financial empire. And they take very seriously the charges of the Swiss citizens who claim they were bilked by investing in IOS funds. Thus Cornfeld may be headed for a stiff prison sentence unless he can settle claims on a civil basis.

As for his future, Cornfeld says philosophically: "To get out of prison, you must not be in a hurry."

And back in Ferney, the IOS official, faced with the possibility of liquidation, echoes, somewhat hollowly: "We're going to be here for a long time yet."

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United Press International.

Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton arriving in Toronto the day after their marriage in a Montreal hotel in 1964.

PEOPLE: *Not Separated, Being Kept Apart—Burton*

Actor Richard Burton says private and professional interests rather than lack of love are the factors in his separation from Elizabeth Taylor. In a statement released through his law firm, he went on to say, "There's no question about our love and devotion for each other. I don't consider Elizabeth and I are actually separated. It's just that our private and professional interests are keeping us apart. I even have Elizabeth's passport in my possession. Does that sound as if she's left me?"

Miss Taylor announced Tuesday that she and Burton were separating after nine years of marriage and expressed the hope that they would be reconciled.

Burton is staying at the Quogue, Long Island, home of his attorney, Aaron Froesch. Miss Taylor left New York Thursday to visit her mother in Los Angeles. Later, she plans to go to Hawaii for a vacation with several of her children. Burton is to leave Long Island in a few days—either for the Moscow Film Festival or for his home in Gstaad, Switzerland.

When told of Burton's statement, Miss Taylor said she "had no reaction to it." Froesch said that "there have been no legal discussions. There has been no termination of the marriage. There is no other person involved that I know of."

* * *

In Montreal, the minister who married the Burtons in 1964, the Rev. Leonard Mason, said he had wondered at the time how long their marriage would last. "They need constant publicity to stay on top, yet it has eroded their lives away," he said. "Their lives are not really human. . . . The press and public drove us all mad with vile calls and insults. On the way out of the hotel (the Ritz-Carlton where the ceremony took place), they ripped Elizabeth's dress, and Richard had his arms flailing—that's how they move around."

Miss Taylor said this week that she and her husband had "loved each other too much—been in each others pockets constantly," to the extent that there had been a breakdown in communications.

"When marriage partners are angry," said the minister, "they usually walk away. But where can you go when you're in a phoney, guarded situation?"

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